THE

# Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

PREPARED AND EDITED AT THE OFFICES OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, LONDON, S.W.

Vol. XXIV.—No. 6.]

JUNE, 1916.

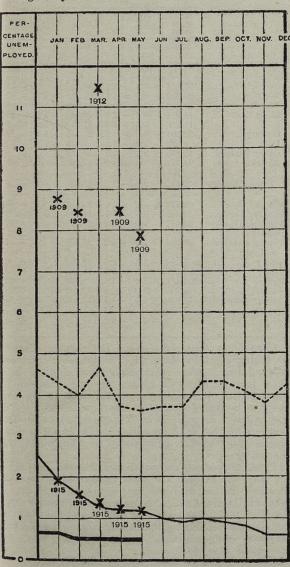
[PRICE ONE PENNY.

## EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS

Thick Curve = 1916. ——Thin Curve = 1915. ——Dotted Curve = Mean of 1906-15.

× The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of unemployed, in the months named, during the years 1906-15.



NOTE TO CHART.

The above Chart is based solely on Returns furnished direct to the Department of Labour Statistics by various Trade Unions which pay unemployed benefit to their members. Persons on strike or locked-out, sick or superannuated, are excluded from the figures.

#### THE LABOUR MARKET.

EMPLOYMENT in May continued at a very high level in all the industries directly affected by the requirements of the Forces; in other industries it was good on the whole. The calling to the colours of men of military age accentuated the shortage of labour, and the substitution of women requires to be carried out to a much greater degree than has hitherto been accomplished.

Compared with a year ago, despite the substitution of women, there was a decline in the number of persons employed, but for those still in industry employment was better.

Employment at coal, iron and shale mines was very good. Lead mines continued busy, and employment was fair generally in the quarrying industry. At tin mines it was quiet.

The blast furnaces in the pig-iron industry were somewhat hampered by the difficulties of obtaining supplies, but employment was still good; at iron and steel works it was very good. Engineering shops and shippards continued to work at high pressure, and much overtime was reported. There was a reduction in the number of tinplate and steel sheet mills at work, but most of the other metal trades were very busy, with considerable overtime.

The shortage of male labour in the cotton trade was partly met by the further substitution of women, and employment on the whole showed little change. It continued very good in the woollen, worsted and hosiery trades, and good in the bleaching, dyeing and finishing trades. Employment was fairly good in the silk trade, and fair in the carpet trade. In the linen trade it was quiet in Ireland, but fairly good in Scotland. The jute industry was still affected by a dispute at Dundee, while in the lace trade some short time was caused by a shortage of certain classes of labour.

The boot and shoe trade was exceptionally busy. Employment in the leather trades was good, except in some branches of the saddlery and harness trades at Walsall, which remained quiet. There was a further seasonal improvement in the bespoke tailoring and dressmaking trades. It continued good with corset makers, and fairly good in ready-made tailoring and with mantle, blouse and costume makers. Employment with silk hat makers was bad; in the felt hat trade there were practically no unemployed, but short time was worked.

There was a further improvement with brickmakers, and the men still remaining in the building trades were well employed. Employment in the cement trades was good and better than in April. In the furnishing trades it was fairly good; the other woodworking trades were well employed.

There was a further slight decline in the printing

trades, but employment continued good with bookbinders, and some overtime was reported. It was also good with paper makers.

The glass and pottery trades were well employed. The food preparation trades showed some decline, but employment was still good, and much overtime was worked. The substitution of women for men in agriculture continued; in England and Wales generally good progress was made in farm work, but in Scotland it was hindered by bad weather.

Employment with dock labourers continued fair generally, but was slack at some of the East Coast ports. The supply of seamen for mercantile ships was nearly equal to the demand.

## TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

Trade Unions with a net membership of 930,919 reported 4,648 (or 0.5 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of May, 1916, compared with 0.5 per cent. at the end of April, 1916, and 1.2 per cent. at the end of May, 1915.

Trade.	Membership at end of May, 1916, exclusive of	Unemployed at end of May, 1916.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a		
	with H.M. Forces.	Num- ber.	Per- cent- age.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Building*	81,830	945	1.2	+ 0.3	- 2.0	
Coal Miningt	121,268	-22	0.0		- 0.1	
Iron and Steel	36,604	289	0.8	- 0.2	- 1.1	
Engineering	259,346	793	0.3		- 0.3	
Shipbuilding	73,511	153	0.2	- 0.1	- 0.3	
Miscellaneous Metal	37,414	63	0.2	+ 0.1	- 0.2	
Textilest:-						
Cotton	78,677	821	1.0	- 0.5	- 1.7	
Woollen & Worsted	8,072	8	0.1		- 2.7	
Other	52,089	122	0.2	- 0.1	- 0.6	
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper	54,629	806	1.5		- 2.1	
Furnishing	15,050	314	2.1	- 0.3	- 0.9	
Woodworking	28,360	136	0.5	- 0.3	- 0.3	
Clothing	68,437	98	0.1		- 0.2	
Leather	3,841	64	1.7	- 0.4	+ 0.9	
Glass	713			- 0.1	- 2.3	
Pottery	8,810	3	0.0	- 0.1	- 0.1	
Tobacco	2,268	11	0.5		- 1.9	
Total	930,919	4,648	0.5		- 0.7	

#### UNEMPLOYMENT IN "INSURED TRADES."

The percentage of "insured" workpeople unemployed at the end of May, 1916, was 0.6, compared with 0.7 at the end of April, 1916, and 0.9 at the end of May, 1915.

Trade.	Number Insured, exclusive of those	Unemi at er May,	id of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Un- employed on a		
	serving with H.M. Forces	Number.	Per- centage	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Building	549,141	5,114	0.9	- 0.3	- 0.7	
Construction of Works	115,362	441	0.4		- 0.3	
Engineering and Iron- founding	920,945	4,072	0.4	- 0.1	- 0.1	
Shipbuilding	228,454	677	0.3	- 0.1	- 0.4	
Construction of Vehicles	168,863	839	0.5	- 0.1		
Sawmilling	8,543	49	- 0.6		- 0.6	
Other Insured Work- people	42,075	72	0.2		- 0.2	
All Insured Work-	2,033,383	11,264	0.6	- 0.1	- 0.3	

#### EMPLOYERS' RETURNS: MINING AND METAL TRADES.

The following Table summarises the returns from firms employing 719,826 workpeople in May, 1916, in the industries mentioned: -

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for	May, 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
	May, 1916.		Month ago.	Year ago.	
		Days worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.	
Coal Mining	540,827	5.75	+ 0.03	+ 0.11	
Iron ,,	12,973	5.87	+ 0.08	+ 0.03	
Shale ,,	3,104	6.00	- 0.02		
		Furnaces in Blast.	No.	No.	
Pig Iron	25,041	270	+ 1	- 1	
		Mills Working.			
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	24,970	454	- 24	- 10	
		Shifts Worked (One Week).	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Iron and Steel	112,911	654,614	+ 0.2	+ 10.0	

#### EMPLOYERS' RETURNS: TEXTILE AND OTHER TRADES.

Returns from firms employing 580,175 workpeople in the week ended 27th May, 1916, showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 3.3 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 4.2 per cent. in the amount of wages

	Numbe	r Empl	oyed.	Wages Paid.				
Trade.	Week ended	Inc. ( Dec. (-	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	27th May, 1916.	Month Year ago.		27th May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Textiles:— Cotton Woollen Worsted Linen Jute Hosiery Lace Other Textiles Bleaching, etc.	177,814 22,520 33,256 41,811 11,466 20,381 8,663 15,835 24,771	Per cent. + 0·3 - 0·0 - 0·9 - 0·3 - 0·4 - 0·0 - 1·5 - 2·2 - 0·3	Per cent 3.9 + 0.7 - 2.1 - 2.3 + 1.3 + 0.9 + 0.1 - 4.5 + 5.6	£ 199,769 26,761 33,563 29,945 11,935 20,517 9,976 14,550 40,166	Per cent. + 0.5 + 2.5 + 1.3 - 1.5 - 1.6 + 1.3 + 2.8 - 0.3 - 0.0	Per cent. + 1.6 + 7.6 + 8.3 + 10.2 + 5.4 + 12.9 + 15.4 + 6.3 + 18.2		
Total, Textiles	356,517	- 0.1	- 2.2	387,182	+ 0.2	+ 5.9		
Boot and Shoe Shirt and Collar Clothing (Readymade) Printing and Bookbinding Pottery Glass Brick Cement Food Preparation	62,442 18,365 28,617 20,004 17,194 10,202 6,481 6,917 53,436	+ 0·3 - 0·6 - 4·8 - 1·7 - 1·2 - 0·5 - 0·4 + 0·0 - 2·3	- 2·1 - 3·1 - 12·9 - 8·2 - 1·6 - 2·8 - 21·1 - 13·1 - 1·1	26,621 19,888 16,864 9,663 12,437	+ 3·2 + 0·8 - 4·5 - 1·7 + 1·9 + 1·2 + 1·8 + 1·4 - 2·2	+ 4·2 + 1·6 - 12·0 - 1·0 + 9·3 + 13·1 - 10·1 - 6·0 + 6·9		
Grand Total	580,175	- 0.6	- 3.3	652,142	+ 0.4	+ 4.2		

Changes in Rates of Wages .- The changes reported as taking effect in May, all of which were increases, affected over 370,000 workpeople, and resulted in a total increase of about £31,000 per week. The principal bodies of workpeople affected were 130,000 coal miners, including 120,000 in Durham, 64,000 woollen and worsted operatives in Yorkshire, 40,000 pottery workers in North Staffordshire, and 46,000 men in engineering works, principally in Yorkshire and

Trade Disputes.—The number of disputes beginning in May was 41, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress was 30,439, as compared with 54,656 in the previous month and 51,575 in May, 1915. The estimated total aggregate duration of all disputes during the month was 307,400 working days, as compared with 654,600 in April, 1916, and 246,700 in May, 1915.

Labour Exchange.—The average weekly number of vacancies notified to all Labour Exchanges for the four weeks ended 12th May was 37,717, as compared with 38,734 in the previous five weeks, and with 36,055 in the four weeks ended 14th May, 1915. The average weekly number of vacancies filled for the same periods was 28,661, 29,507 and 25,016 respectively.

# EMPLOYMENT IN GERMANY.\*

June, 1916.

 $T_{\mbox{\scriptsize HE}}$  following is the general conclusion arrived at by the German Department of Labour Statistics as to the course of employment in Germany during April:-

"Except in the textile and clothing trades the industrial situation as a whole showed almost generally an improvement over that of April, 1915. The high level of activity of preceding months was fully maintained, and in certain cases even increased.

In coal mining employment was reported as being no less intense than in preceding months, overtime having to be worked. Labour conditions in the electrical and chemical trades were almost everywhere more favourable than in April, 1915, and certain branches of the chemical trades also reported employment as better than in the preceding month. In the textile trades and in various branches of the clothing trades employment was worse than in March. No real improvement was observed in the building trades, although in South Germany there was a partial revival."

Returns from Trade Unions .- Returns relating to unemployment were furnished by 38 trade unions, the membership covered being 824,399. Of these 18,997 (or 2.3 per cent.) were out of work at the end of April, as compared with 2.2 per cent. in March and 2.9 per cent. in April, 1915.

Unions.	Member- ship reported on at end	Percentage of Membership reported as Unemployed at end of month.			
	of April, 1916.	April, 1916.	March, 1916.	April 1915.	
All Unions making Returns	824,399	2.3	2.2	2.9	
PRINCIPAL UNIONS: Building trade operatives Painters Metal workers (Soc. Dem.) Engineers and metal workers	69.539 8,727 229,652 8,596	1.5 2.1 1.0 0.6	2·8 1·7 1·1 0·4	2·8 - 1·7 1·6	
(Hirsch-Duncker) Metal workers (Christian) Textile workers (Soc. Dem.) Hat makers Boot and shoe makers Transport workers Printers (book and job)	15,300 60,697 8,016 17,287 67,961 28,900	0.6 13:3 18:0 1.2 0.6 0.1	0.6 10.3 22.6 1.0 0.6 0.3	1.6 4.8 23.6 3.5 1.3 2.1	
Lithographers Booklinders Saldlers and bag makers Leather workers (Soc. Dem.) Wood workers (Soc. Dem.) Porcelain workers	6.094 17,151 9,811 5,986 67,163 5,163	1.4 5.1 2.3 5.8 1.6 8.9	1°9 5°4 1°7 2°9 1°7 9°2 2°5	6:1 10:0 5:0 5:6 12:8 3:0	
Bakers Brew-ry & corn mill workers Tobacco workers Factory workers irrespective of trade	8,741 19,863 19,990 81,886	0.4 0.4 1.0	0.4 0.4 1.1	0.9 0.9 1.2	
State and municipal workers	26,576	0.3	0.2	0.3	

Among male members of Trade Unions the percentage unemployed at the end of April was 1.0, as compared with 1.0 also in March, and with 1.9 in April, 1915; among female members the percentages on these dates were 8.4, 8.1 and 9.1 respectively.

Returns from Labour Exchanges.—Returns relating to the operations of Labour Exchanges during April show the proportion of applications for employment to every 100 situations registered as vacant to have been as follows :--

			April, 1916.	March, 1916.	April, 1915.
Males Females	 	 	87 162	81 155	100 165

Returns from Employers of Labour.—Returns from 296 industrial concerns showed a total of 304,131 workpeople employed on the last day of April, as compared with 286,723 on the corresponding day of the preceding month—an increase of 17,408, or 6.07 per cent. For a comparison between April, 1916, and April, 1915, returns are available from 353 firms. These employed 323,059 persons in the present year and 294,425 in April, 1915—an increase of 28,634, or 9.73 per cent. In the case of 212 concerns it is possible to make a comparison between April, 1916, and April, 1914. This shows a decline of 23,399, or 8.7 per cent., in the number of people employed by those firms.

#### \* Reichsarbeitsblatt, May, 1916.

#### RETAIL FOOD PRICES.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

UNITED KINGDOM AT 1ST JUNE, 1916.

#### COMPARISON WITH 1ST MAY.

RETAIL prices of food on 1st June were higher than on 1st May by about 2½ per cent. British and imported meat advanced about 8 and 9 per cent. respectively, on the average, or about 3d. to 1d. per lb. The increase in the price of old potatoes between 1st May and 1st June amounted to 8 per cent., as compared with 42 per cent. in the previous month. This high level of potato prices, it may be remarked, is due to the lateness of the season, and is unlikely to be maintained for more than a few weeks. The rise in the price of fish reported last month proved to be temporary only, and a fall of 7 per cent. is shown this month. The seasonal decline in the price of eggs ceased to operate in May, and at the beginning of June prices averaged 6 per cent. higher than a month ago. The price of cheese was nearly 3 per cent. higher, while that of fresh butter was over 2 per cent. lower, than a month ago. Bread and flour and the other articles included in the Returns showed practically no change in price during the month. As regards bread, however, there have been important reductions in price since 1st June (see p. 221).

#### COMPARISON WITH A YEAR AGO.

As compared with 1st June, 1915, retail food prices showed an average increase of 20 per cent. The greatest proportionate advances were in the prices of potatoes and granulated sugar, which rose by 60 and 50 per cent. respectively. British and imported beef and British mutton were from 20 to 25 per cent. dearer, and frozen mutton was nearly 40 per cent. dearer. Eggs, cheese, fish, bacon, tea and milk showed advances ranging from about 15 to 20 per cent. Butter and margarine prices rose 14 and 12 per cent. respectively. Bread and flour prices showed little change.

#### COMPARISON WITH JULY, 1914.

In the following Table is given a percentage comparison of the level of prices at 1st June, 1916, in relation to the normal prices of July, 1914.

			Percentage to	Increase from 1st June, 19			
A	rticle.		Large Towns (popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom		
Beef, British-							
Ribs			•••		62	57	59
Thin Flank			***		88	69	79
Beef, Chilled or Fro	zen-						
Ribs					84	77	81
Thin Flank					108	93	100
Mutton, British-							
Legs		***			56	52	54
Breast					90	66	78
Mutton, Frozen-							
Legs					91	78	84
Breast					131	111	121
Bacon (streaky)					41	36	38
Fish					103	69	86
Flour (households)					53	62	57
Bread					55	47	51
Т-а					51	49	50
Sugar (granulated)					159	151	155
Milk		***	***		37	30	33
Butter—							
Fresh					33	31	32
Salt					32	34	33
Cheese					53	54	53
Margarine					20	16	18
Eggs (fresh)					28	27	27
Potatoes					71	46	58
ALL ABOVE A	RTICL	ES (W	EIGHT	ED	62	55	59

Comparison of the prices of meat at 1st June, 1916, with those in July, 1914, shows that while the increases in the prices of the better cuts of British meat average between 50 and 60 per cent., the cheaper cuts of imported meat have doubled in price. Bacon was nearly 40 per cent. dearer at 1st June than in July, 1914, and fish averaged 86 per cent. dearer. Increases of from 50 to 60 per cent. are recorded for potatoes, flour, bread, cheese and tea. The price of granulated sugar remained about two-and-a-half times that prevailing immediately

<sup>\*</sup> This percentage is based mainly on Returns relating to carpenters and plumbers. † In the mining and textile industries a contraction in the demand for labour is usually met by short time working.

before the war. Milk and butter showed advances of about 30 per cent., margarine an increase of 18 per cent.

198

Taking the country as a whole, and making allowance for the relative importance of the various articles in working-class household expenditure, the average increase in the retail prices of food since the beginning of the war may be put at 59 per cent., which is reduced to 53 per cent. if the increase in the duties on tea and sugar is deducted.

These figures relate to food only, and in estimating the increased cost of living this percentage must not be applied to the total family expenditure, but only to that proportion which is expended on food. It should be remembered that rents generally are no higher than before the war, and that although many other items of expenditure have increased, they have not advanced, on the average, so much as food. It may be estimated that the average increase in the cost of living of the workingclasses, taking food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, &c., into consideration, between July, 1914, and the present time, is about 40 per cent., disregarding increased taxation and assuming that the standard of living has not been modified in view of war conditions.

#### BERLIN IN APRIL.

A further rise of nearly 10 per cent. was recorded in April in the general level of food prices in Berlin, the index number of the total rise since July, 1914, being thus brought up to close on 120 per cent. In calculating these percentages allowance is made for the relative importance of the various articles of food in working-class consumption. The following Table is based upon returns published in the Prussian official journal Statistische Korrespondenz:-

Article.		Increase (+) or l April, 1916, as o	Decrease (—) in compared with
Article.		March, 1916.	July, 1914,
Wheat bread Rye flour Rye flour Wheat flour Wheat flour Butter Lard Goffee Goffee Beggs Milk Beef Mutton Veal Pork Bacon Goffee Bacon Sacon Sacon Goffee Bacon Goffee Goff		Per cent. No change No change No change No change + 3.3 + 21.5 + 1.6 + 21.7 + 9.5 No change + 17.2 + 8.5 + 19.5 + 8.0 + 14.3 + 18.2 + 4.6 - 1.8	Per cent. + 42'9 + 27'7 + 46'7 + 14'3 + 115'4 + 302'6 + 32'0 + 132'3 + 228'6 + 36'4 + 228'2 + 182'4 + 173'0 + 116'7 + 189'2 + 444'0 + 175'0 + 175'0
Tf 1-4 hooms		+ 2.6	+ 138.0
	ETHER	+ 9.6	+ 119.8

As compared with the preceding month, the prices recorded for bread, flour and milk showed no change, while split peas would seem to have become slightly cheaper. On the other hand, further considerable advances were recorded in April for all kinds of meat (beef 17 per cent., mutton 9 per cent., veal 20 per cent., pork 8 per cent., bacon 14 per cent.), as also for lard (22 per cent.), coffee (22 per cent.) and potatoes (18 per cent.).

As compared with July, 1914, every article included in the Table was dearer, the price in several cases approaching, and in some exceeding, thrice that prevailing before the outbreak of war. For bread, flour, sugar, milk and potatoes the extent of the rise is least

As an index to the state of food supplies in Berlin the above figures can only be accepted with reserve. Those recorded in the Prussian source for March and April are in some cases maximum prices, above which retail dealers are not legally permitted to charge. Moreover, many of these articles, e.g. bread, flour, butter, lard, potatoes, may only be sold in strictly limited quantities, while others, such as peas and beans, are unobtainable at the ordinary shops in Berlin. For the two last-named articles Berlin quotations have of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce in conjunc-

ceased for some months, and the percentages given in the Table are based on the average prices for the remaining towns in Prussia. Lentils would appear to have practically disappeared from the Prussian markets, since no prices are recorded for April either for Berlin or for Prussian towns generally.

#### VIENNA IN APRIL.

A rise of over 5 per cent. in retail food prices in Vienna in April, as compared with the preceding month, is shown by the figures published in the official journal Warenpreisberichte, the general level being thus brought up to 121.5 per cent. above that of July, 1914. No data are available as to the relative importance of the various foods in household consumption in Vienna, and in computing the general index numbers it is assumed that the same standard exists there as in Berlin. The following Table, showing the changes in price of certain important articles of food, is based on data published in the Austrian journal re-

					Increase (+) or April, 1916, as	Decrease (-) in compared with
		Artic	le.		March, 1916.	July, 1914.
Beef Veal Pork Bacon Lard Milk Butter Margarin Flour, wh Bread, ry Rice Eggs Potatoes Haricot I Onions Sugar	heat re				 Per cent. + 12·2 + 22·6 + 15·1 - 4·3 - 7·2 - 4·1 + 4·8 No change + 9·1 No change + 9·1 + 6·3 + 12·5 + 6·3 + 2·9 + 2·0 No change	Per cent. + 268 9 + 153 3 + 179 7 + 235 9 + 236 8 + 51 6 + 144 4 + 240 9 + 179 1 + 75 9 + 566 7 + 157 1 - 29 2 + 191 7 - 140 9 + 17 7
				GETI	+ 5.2	+ 121.5

Compared with the preceding month, ten articles out of the sixteen shown in the Table increased in price in April, the advances being most marked in veal (23 per cent.), onions (20 per cent.), pork (15 per cent.), eggs (13 per cent.), and beef (12 per cent.). On the other hand, margarine, rye bread and sugar showed no change, while bacon, lard and milk appear to have become slightly cheaper in April.

As compared with prices prevailing in July, 1914, all articles except potatoes were much dearer. Sugar, it is true, has advanced only by 18 per cent., and milk and rye bread by 52 and 75 per cent. respectively, but every other article covered by the Table was well over twice (some over thrice) as dear as in the month immediately preceding the war. Rice was costing more than six times as much as in July, 1914.

The official returns no longer give the prices of split peas or lentils, and these articles disappear from the Table; the prices of haricot beans have been taken in partial substitution.

As an index to the state of food supplies, the above figures (like those for Berlin) can only be accepted with reserve, since many of the most essential kinds of food (including bread, flour, potatoes, sugar, bacon and lard) are no longer sold in a free market, nor obtainable in the quantities desired.

## MAXIMUM PRICES IN ITALY.

THE Bollettino dell'Ufficio del Lavoro (the journal of the Italian Labour Department) for 16th May, 1916, publishes the text of a Vice-regal Decree, to enter at once into force, which authorises the fixing of maximum prices for articles in common use or which are required for agricultural or industrial production.

The list of such articles and the maximum prices which may be charged by producers will be determined from time to time by the issue of Ministerial Decrees. Rules for fixing maximum prices for both wholesale and retail traders are to be issued by the Minister

tion with the Minister of the Interior. Any person selling goods for prices higher than the maxima fixed in pursuance of the Decree may be fined from two to three times the price received by him. For any offence after the first, imprisonment for periods ranging from one month to one year may be added to the

If a producer or dealer, without good cause, refuses to sell his stock of goods at the maximum prices fixed by authority, the prefect or the mayor may seize the stock and sell it on the man's behalf and at his expense, the quantity required for the owner's personal consumption being, however, reserved for him.

The Decree does not affect existing regulations as to military requisition and as to the maximum prices of grain, flour and sugar.

# OBLIGATIONS OF EMPLOYERS TO MOBILISED EMPLOYEES IN ITALY.

THE issue of the Bollettino dell'Ufficio del Lavoro (the journal of the Italian Department of Labour) for 16th May, 1916, publishes a Vice-regal Decree (dated 1st May, 1916) making provisions in favour of employees of private business concerns who have been alled to the colours.

In the case of business concerns which permanently employ more than two persons, the contract of employment of those members of the staff who are called to the colours shall be regarded as being still in existence (although suspended) until the expiration of military service, provided that such persons have been employed in the same concern for at least one year.

If, within a month of the date of his discharge from the army, the employee declares his desire to resume his civil employment, the employer is bound to reinstate him within a fortnight. Failing the receipt of such a declaration from the employee within the month, the employer is entitled to assume that he has relinquished his situation.

If a man has been engaged at a business as a substitute for one who has been called to the colours, the re-engagement of the latter shall be regarded as terminating the engagement of the former, who has no title to compensation, but has a right to a fortnight's notice.

The owner of a private business who employs more than three persons is required to grant allowances on the following scale to those of his staff who have been with him for more than five years:-

add advistor paracida	Proportion of Wage	es to be granted.
Length of Service.	Married Men or Widowers with Young Children.	Others.
Over 10 years From 5 to 10 years	One-half One-third	One-third One-fourth

For members of the staff who are placed in charge of others the allowances must be on a somewhat higher

As regards establishments and employees not covered by the foregoing provisions, it is laid down that the treatment accorded to men called to the colours shall be determined by local custom, regard being had to the financial condition of the business. Any contractual or customary stipulations already made, if more favourable to the employees than those provided by the Decree, are to remain in force.

A person discharged from employment after the publication of the Decree, but before being called to the colours, is entitled to appeal to a Tribunal (see below). Should that body determine that his discharge had for its object an evasion of the provisions of the Decree, it may order his reinstatement.

An employer, some of whose staff have been mobilised and have been accorded the privileges prescribed by the present Decree, may require those who remain in his service to work overtime, but not more than three hours a day. For such overtime, wages at a rate

lower than the normal may be paid, the minimum rate being, however, not less than two-thirds of the normal.

The owner of a business employing less than three persons, if he himself be called up, may appeal to the Tribunal (see below) to be relieved of the obligations imposed upon him by this Decree, although the business may be carried on by members of his family or by others on his behalf.

The Decree makes arrangements for safeguarding the interests of an employee in the event of the sale or bankruptcy of the business in which he was em-

All questions as to the application of this Decree are to be decided by Tribunals on which the employer and employee classes have equal representation. Against decisions of Provincial Tribunals appeal lies to a Central Tribunal.

The Decree does not, in general, apply to conscripts called up for service for the first time, nor is it applicable to public departments and corporations in so far as the allowances to be made to their employees in the event of a call to the colours are determined by special enactments.

# ACREAGE UNDER CROPS AND NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE first part of the Agricultural Statistics for 1915, containing particulars relating to the acreage under crops and grass and the number of live stock in England and Wales, has recently been issued.\*

#### I.—CROPS.

The following Table shows the acreage under the principal crops in England and Wales in June, 1915, and 1914, and the average for the ten years 1905-14:-

	1915.	1914.	Average 1905-14.	Decrea	e (+) or use (-) red with
		1505-14.	1914.	1905-14.	
TITL 4	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Per cent	Per cent
Wheat	2,170,170	1,807,498	1,735,927	+ 20	+ 25
Barley	1,231,722	1,504,771	1,495,181	- 18	- 18
Oats	2,088,047	1,929,626	2,063,178	+ 8	+ 1
Beans	266,515	294,016	280,898	- 9	- 5
Peas	129,381	168,841	170,694	- 23	- 24
Potatoes	463,399	461,621	434,949		+ 61/2
Turnips and Swedes	931,856	1.045.094	1,104,657	- 11	- 16
Mangold	413,723	432,367	438,593	- 4	- 6
Clover, Sainfoin, &c	2,362,365	2,381,351	2,693,467	- î	- 12
				Later Bridge	

The area under the three chief corn crops-wheat, barley and oats-in England and Wales in 1915 was 5,489,939 acres, an increase of 248,044 acres as compared with 1914. Except for oats in the south-west of England and in the south of Wales, extensions of the acreage of wheat and oats, and reductions in the area of barley were general throughout the country.

The acreage under wheat in 1915 amounted to 2,170,170 acres, being 20 per cent. greater than in 1914, and 25 per cent. above the average of the decade 1905-14, the area devoted to this crop in 1915 being the largest on record since the year 1891. The area under barley, which amounted to 1,231,722 acres, was the lowest yet recorded, and 273,049 acres less than in 1914. Oats covered an acreage of 2,088,047 acres, an increase of 158,421 acres as compared with 1914, but only 24,869 acres above the average of the previous ten years.

The acreage planted with potatoes was 463,399 acres, slightly more than in 1914, and 28,450 acres more than the average of the ten years 1905-14; only once since the Returns under consideration were first collected, viz. in 1905, has the area so planted exceeded that in 1915. An analysis of the figures shows that in the South, Midlands and Wales additions to the area were general; in the East and North-East there was, on the whole, little change; while in the North and North-Western division decreases were fairly general, the reduction in Lancashire and Cheshire amounting to 5,290 acres.

\* Cd. 8240. Price 4d.

The land planted with the remaining crops shown in the above Table was generally less extensive than in 1914, the acreage of turnips and swedes being the smallest on record for the fourth year in succession.

#### II.-LIVE STOCK

The following Table shows the number of live stock in June, 1915 and 1914, in England and Wales, with the average of the ten years 1905-14:—

engay(i = i) la	1915.	1914.	Average	Increase Decrea compar	se (-)
	100 E	A. Alexa	1905–14.	1914.	1905-14.
Horses	No. 1,287,182 6,064,154 17,522,577 2,420,027	No. 1,399,547 5,877,944 17,259,694 2,481,481	No, 5,808,789 18,716,399 2,385,676	Per cent - 8 + 3 + 2 - 2½	Per cent + 4 - 6 + 1

The total number of horses on agricultural holdings in England and Wales in 1915 was 1,287,182, or 112,365 less than in 1914, every county participating in this decrease. The Report states that this reduction, which occurred mainly amongst broken horses, was no doubt due to military demands. The decline in horse-breeding, which was referred to in the Report for 1914, was continued in 1915, but to a less extent.

The total number of cattle returned in 1915 was the largest on record since the collection of the Returns under review, and amounted to 6,064,154, or 186,210 more than in 1914. Of this total, 2,434,503 represented the milking herd of the country, which showed a decrease of 49,717 compared with 1914, but with this one exception was the largest yet recorded, and 93,337 above the average for the period 1905-14. In spite of the reduction in the milking herd, there was a general increase in the number of cattle under one year old.

The total number of sheep returned in 1915 was 17,522,577, an increase of 262,883 as compared with 1914, but a decline of 1,193,822 as compared with the ten years' average. The recovery which has taken place in the last two years from the very low level of 1913, when the number was the smallest on record, has, generally speaking, been confined to the hill districts of the north and west, while the numbers have continued to fall in the lowlands of the east.

Following the large increase in the number of pigs in 1914, there was a reduction of 61,454 in 1915, but the total, 2,420,027, was more than 300,000 greater than in 1913. Decreases were general in every division of the country, although several counties returned additions. There was, in particular, a considerable decrease in the number of sows kept for breeding as compared with both the year 1914 and with the average of the previous ten years

# AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION.

In the April issue of the Labour Gazette (see pp. 121-2) particulars were given respecting co-operative agricultural distributive and productive societies and small holdings societies. The following article deals with co-operative credit and agricultural insurance societies.

#### Co-operative Credit Associations.

At the end of 1914 there were at work in the United Kingdom 216 co-operative credit associations—14 urban and 202 rural—with an aggregate membership of 22,273, as compared with 223 associations and 22,671 members in 1913. The number of societies has thus decreased by 7 and the members by 398.

Of the 216 associations, 51 with 3,988 members were in England and Wales, one with 364 members in Scotland, and 164 with 17,921 members were in Ireland.

All the Irish associations were rural, and the single association in Scotland was urban. Of the 51 associations in England and Wales, 13 were urban and 38 rural.

The amount of loans advanced by these associations in 1914 was £71,700, and the amount repaid (including interest) was £77,108, compared with £72,308 advanced and £81,307 repaid in 1913.

The total capital in 1914 was £170,301, compared with £168,700 in 1913, and the amount owing by borrowers £113,537, compared with £113,693.

The associations are usually managed by unpaid officials, and the working expenses are therefore small. The total working expenses (including interest on capital) of the whole of the 216 associations was £7,732, compared with £7,586 for the 223 associations in 1913

The aggregate net profit made by all the societies was £964.

The following Table gives details for the year 1914 of urban and rural associations in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland respectively:—

	Ur	ban.	Ru	ral.	
	England and Wales.	Scotland	England and Wales.	Ireland.	Totals
Number of Associations Membership	13 3,148	1 364	38 840	164 17,921	210 22,273
Capital:—       Shares            Loans and Deposits            Reserves	£ 7,400 22,950 1,124	£ 6,659 59 386 2,643	£ 421 2,350 369	£ 86 61,662 5,251	£ 14,56 146,34 9,38
Total Capital	31,474	68,688	3,140	66,999	170,30
Loans Advanced Loans repaid (including interest) Owing by Borrowers Working Expenses (including	8,592 9.854 10,195 2,110	5,613 5,596 40,114 2,435	1,505 2,015 2,312 129	55,990 59,643 60,916 3,058	71,700 77,100 113,53 7,730
interest on capital) Net Profit on Year	287	153	32	492	. 96

#### CATTLE AND PIG INSURANCE SOCIETIES.

In addition to the co-operative societies engaged in agricultural distribution and production in 1914 there were in England and Wales 63 registered societies for the mutual insurance of the pigs and cattle belonging to their members.

The following Table shows the progress of these societies during the five years 1910-1914:—

Years	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Number of societies making returns	58	58	61	63	63
Total membership	3,625	3,600	3,596	3,531	3,522
RECEIPTS:— Contributions Other receipts	£ 1,835 507	1,809 453	£ 1,822 472	£ 1,883 491	£ 1,955 487
Total receipts	2,342	2,262	2,294	2,374	2,442
EXPENDITURE:—  Benefits to members  Working expenses	1,751 388	1,924 257	1,815 290	1,784 285	2,150 288
Total expenditure	2,139	2,181	2,105	2,069	2,438
TOTAL FUNDS AT END OF YEAR	8,105	8,112	8,344	8,610	8,556

Registered pig and cattle societies, however, constituted only a small minority of the total number of such societies. There were about 1,200 unregistered pig and cattle societies in England alone, of which some 400 were in Lincolnshire; but complete information as to the financial operations of these societies is not available.

# TENANTS' CO-PARTNERSHIP SOCIETIES.

RETURNS obtained from Tenants' Co-partnership Societies for the year 1914 show that there were at work during that year 58 societies with an aggregate membership of 4,735, a total share, loan and reserve capital of £2,151,138, receipts for rents £111,927, and a profit—before deduction of interest on share capital—of £13,546, which is equal to 4.7 per cent. upon the £288,845 of share capital.

The aggregate cost value of the land and buildings owned by the societies was £2,172,623.

Three only of the societies report the payment of a dividend to tenants upon their rents, one of them of 10 per cent., one of 7½ per cent., and one of 5 per cent. In the case of 19 societies a loss was shown on the year's working, and in the remaining 36 societies no statement as to the payment of a dividend to tenants was made or shown in the accounts.

The following Table shows the progress of this group of societies during the five years 1910-1914:—

Years.	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Number of Societies	21	24	28	46	58
Membership	3,232	3,480	3,594	4,206	4,735
Capital:-	£	£	£	£	£
Shares	131,556	187,481	214,807	257,565	288,845
Loan	814,904	1,076,435	1,224,166	1,539,547	1,858,451
Reserve*	2,280	3,649	2,571	3,465	3,842
TOTAL	948,740	1,267,565	1,441,544	1,800,577	2,151,138
Rent received	39,560	61,644	77,352	93,195	111,927
Profit — before deduction of Interest on Shares	6,214	9,681	11,425	13,376	13,546
Cost Value of Land and Buildings	938,319	1,260,864	1,450,058	1,809,933	2,172,623
Percentage of Profit on total Share Capital	4.72	5.16	5.32	5:19	4:69

# LABOUR IN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS OVER-SEA AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.†

Employment.—The percentage of persons unemployed in the Commonwealth owing to lack of work, according to returns received from trade unions, decreased from 7.8 in the third quarter to 5.9 in the fourth quarter of 1915. The corresponding percentage for the fourth quarter of 1914 was 10.1.

Industrial Disputes.—The total number of labour disputes which began in the Commonwealth during the fourth quarter was 149, as compared with 91 in the preceding quarter and 78 in the fourth quarter of 1914. In the new disputes 37,228 workpeople were involved directly and indirectly, the corresponding total for the previous quarter being 20,082 and for the fourth quarter of 1914 14,773. The number of working days lost through new disputes amounted to 221,960, as compared with 82,058 and 48,558 respectively. The number of days lost by reason of disputes which began prior to the quarter and continued into the quarter under review was 16,344, giving a total of 238,304 working days lost during the quarter owing to strikes and lockouts.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—During the fourth quarter of 1915 particulars were collected concerning 209 changes in rates of wages, 76 of which occurred in New South Wales. The total number of workpeople affected was 131,090, and the net average increase amounted to 5s. 6d. per head per week. The largest number of persons affected in any single trade group was in rail and tramway transport, where 19,898 workpeople obtained increases averaging 3s. 4d. per week; in the metal, engineering, &c., trades 19,764 persons obtained on the average an increase of 5s. 4d. per week.

Immigration.—During the fourth quarter of 1915 1,264 assisted immigrants (including 742 dependents) arrived in the Commonwealth. The greatest number was reported from Queensland (464). As regards occupations, 74 males were classified as following agricultural, pastoral, &c., occupations, and 265 females were domestic and hotel servants, &c.

Retail Food Prices.‡—During February, the latest month for which figures are available, the index numbers of retail food prices for the 30 principal towns in the Australian Commonwealth show a rise of 4.9 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, and of 35.5 per cent. as compared with July, 1914. In obtaining these figures account is taken of the extent

\* Exclusive of Sinking Funds.

† Labour Bulletin No. 12, October—December, 1915. Labour and Industrial Branch of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Melbourne.

<sup>‡</sup> Monthly Summary of Australian Statistics, February, 1916. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Melbourne.

to which each of the various articles of food entering into the computation of the index numbers is consumed throughout the Commonwealth, and also of the respective population of the 30 towns.

#### NEW ZEALAND.\*

Retail Food Prices in March.—The index numbers of retail prices of three groups of articles of food in March, based on returns relating to twenty-five representative towns in New Zealand, show on the whole an increase amounting to 0.3 per cent. as compared with the preceding month. Dairy produce and meat were dearer than in February, but groceries decreased in price.

As compared with July, 1914, all three groups of articles were dearer, and the combined index number in March was 16.5 per cent. higher than that of the month immediately preceding the outbreak of war.

Group of Articles.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in P on 15th March, 1916, as c pared with		
	15th Feb., 1916.	15th July, 1914.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Groceries	- 1.6 + 4.1 + 0.2	+ 15·7 + 16·7 + 17·3	
TOTAL (WEIGHTED AVERAGE)	+ 0.3	+ 16.5	

#### QUEENSLAND.

Employment.—The Queensland Industrial Gazette† for 10th April, 1916, reports as follows:— "During the past eight weeks unemployment, as indicated by the Labour Exchanges, has shown a falling tendency. With the present demand for construction workers and the absorption of a large number of men in the agricultural districts owing to the recent rains, without taking into account the number taken up by the Northern meat companies, the labour market should, at the end of the present month (April) be in a more normal condition than for many months past."

Labour Disputes.—The same journal states that no labour dispute of any magnitude took place during the month of March.

#### HOLLAND.t

Employment in March.—Returns relating to unemployment in March were received by the Dutch Government Statistical Office from Trade Unions and municipal unemployment funds with a total membership of 123,478. The percentage of members out of work during the month was 6.5, as compared with 8.5 in the previous month, and 20.5 in March, 1915.

Group of Trades.	Number of Mem- bers in- sured against unem-	Percentage actually Unemployed.			Average Days Lost per Week per Member Unemployed.		
	ployment in Mar., 1916.	Mar., 1916.	Feb., 1916.	Mar., 1915.	Mar., 1916.	Feb., 1916.	Mar., 1915.
All Unions paying Un- employment Benefit, and Municipal Un- employment Funds making Returns	123,478	6:5	8.2	20.5	5.3	5.0	4.9
Do. do., excluding Diamond Workers	113,250	2.9	4.8	13.0	4.4	4.3	4.1
Working in Diamonds and other Precious Stones	10,228	43.9	46.0	78.2	5.8	5.9	5.9
Printing, Lithography, &c.	12,162	1.1	12.3	17.7	4.0	4.1	2.6
Building Trades (including Roadmaking)	24,222	6.8	11.7	22.2	5.1	5.1	5.3
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	18,340	1.6	3.8	14.0	4.0	2.6	3.2
Textile Food, Drink, and Tobacco Woodworking, &c Leather, Oilcloth, &c	8,182 19,260 4,694 2,491	4·1 0·7 1·8 0·2	4·9 0·5 3·3 0·5	15·1 3·0 16·9 2·6	2·1 4·7 5·0 5·5	1.7 4.2 5.0 5.4	2·2 3·7 4·6 3·7

<sup>\*</sup> Journal of the (New Zealand) Department of Labour, April, 1916, Wellington, N.Z.

<sup>+</sup> Issued by the Department of Labour, Brisbane.

<sup>†</sup> Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Journal of the Central Statistical Bureau of Holland)

June, 1916.

#### NORWAY.\*

202

Employment in April.—The following Table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of April in certain Trade Unions making returns to the Statistical Office of the Norwegian Department of Labour, Commerce, Industry and Fisheries, comparative figures being added for the previous month and for April, 1915:-

religion to a situate a	М	embershi	ip.	Percentage Unemployed.		
Group of Trades.	30th April, 1916.	31st March, 1916.	30th April, 1915.	30th April, 1916.	31st March, 1916.	30th April, 1915.
Bricklayers and Masons (Christiania) Carpenters, &c Painters (Christiania) Metal Workers Boot and Shoe Makers Printers Bookbinders (Christiania) Cabinet Makers Bakers (Christiania)	758 1,571 382 9,184 988 2,205 664 516 455	758 1,533 368 9,440 977 2,193 663 632 443	622 1,278 402 8,307 778 2,127 625 692 447	1·1 0·5 1·3 1·3 1·9 1·4	6·9 1·9 10·3 1·0 0·8 1·3 0·9  5·0	16·7 14·6  1·4 0·9 2·6 1·6 1·9 10·1
TOTAL	16,723	17,007	15,278	1'3	1.6	3.2

#### SPAIN.

Exemption of Coal Miners from Military Service. A Royal Decree, dated 4th February, the text of which appears in the Boletin del Instituto de Reformas Sociales for March, provides that during such period as may be considered advisable by the Spanish Government, owing to the international situation, underground workers in coal mines who are liable to military service shall be exempt from such obligation while they continue to follow this occupation, the time so spent being counted as service with the colours.

The Decree suspends temporarily those provisions of the law of 27th December, 1910 (see BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for 1911, p. 48), which prohibit the employment of lads and girls between 16 and 18 years of age from underground extraction work in coal mines.

#### UNITED STATES.

Employment in March.†—Returns furnished to the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics by representative manufacturers enable comparisons to be made as to the volume of employment in identical establishments (a) between March, 1916, and February, 1916, and (b) between March, 1916, and the corresponding month of last year:-

## (a) Comparison of March, 1916, and February, 1916.

	Number of Es-	Numbe	r of Worl	kpeople.	Earnings.;			
Industry.	tablish- ments Report- ing.	Feb., 1916.	Mar., 1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	Feb., 1916.	Mar., 1916.	Incre (+) Decr	or
Iron and steel Car building &	95 40	118,268 48,172	120,901 49,221	Per cent. + 2·2 + 2·2	£ 877,348 308,952	£ 890,149 333,486	Per c	1.5 7.9
repairing Cotton manu- facturing	60	56,759	56,647	- 0.2	107,696	109,377	+	1.6
Cotton finishing Hosiery & under- wear	17 56	14,191 29,265	14,451 29,973	+ 1.8 + 2.4	33,774 57,730	34,487 59,547	++	3·1
Woollen Silk Men's ready-	19 47 29	19,443 22,027 13,630	19,438 22,578 13,633	- § + 2·5 + §	44,096 99,750 35,088	44,520 103,465 35,898	++++	1·0 3·7 2·3
made clothing Boots and shoes	65	53,779	53,928	+ 0.3	145,639	148,005	+	1.6

The number of employees in all industries, except cotton and woollen, was greater in March, 1916, than in February, 1916. The decrease in both of these industries is negligible, being less than 0.1 per cent. in the latter and only 0.2 per cent. in the former. The amount of money paid to employees was greater in all industries in March, 1916, than in the previous month, ranging from 1.0 per cent. increase

\* Information supplied through the courtesy of the Statistical Office of the Norwegian Department of Labour, Commerce, Industry and Fisheries.
† Monthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, May, 1916.
‡ These figures represent the aggregate wages bills for two weeks in the case of the iron and steel, car building and silk industries, and for one week in other

§ Less than 0.1 per cent.

in the woollen industry to 7.9 per cent. in the car building and repairing industry.

# (b) Comparison of March, 1916, and March, 1915.

	Number of Es-	Numbe	er of Wor	kpeople.	Earnings.*		
Industry.	tablish- ments Report- ing.	March, 1915.	March, 1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	March, 1915.	March, 1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).
Iron and steel	103	105,190	143,318	Per cent. + 36.2	£ 673,749	£ 1,076,650	Per cent. + 60.3
Car building and repairing	51	44,449	60,839	+ 36.9	269,508	409,127	+ 51.8
Cotton manufac- turing	63	61,244	60,311	- 1.5	110,425	115,451	+ 46
Cotton finishing	17	12.873	14,451	+ 12.3	28,614	34,487	+ 20.5
Hosiery & under- wear	59	28,970	32,742		50,256	63,998	THE REAL PROPERTY.
Woollen	20	17,547	19,660	+ 12.0	35,003		
Silk	48	20,179	21,695	+ 7.5	82,871	98,689	
Men's ready- made clothing	39	17,299	18,849		41,578	51,283	
Boot and shoe	72	49,377	59,552	+ 20.6	115,557	163,826	
Cigar manufac- turing	74	24,086	22,432	- 6.9	46,820	50,128	+ 71

The number of employees in March, 1916, was greater in all industries than in March, 1915, except in cotton manufacturing and cigar making. The greatest increase (36.9 per cent.) shown in the number of employees on the pay-roll was in the car building and repairing industry. More money was paid out to employees in all industries reporting in March, 1916, than in March, 1915. The greatest increase in aggregate earnings was in the iron and steel industry, where employees received 60.3 per cent. more money in March, 1916, than in March, 1915. The smallest increase shown (4.6 per cent.) is in the cotton manufacturing industry.

Retail Food Prices in February.—According to figures contained in the Monthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics for May, the index number representing the level of retail food prices in the United States in February, 1916, fell by 2 per cent. since the previous month, but was 5 per cent. higher than either in February, 1915, or February, 1914.

Eleven articles increased in price in February, 1916, and two became cheaper. The fall in the price of eggs was very marked.

As compared with February, 1915, 15 articles were dearer (including the better kinds of beef, pork chops, bacon, eggs, butter, cheese, and sugar) and four were cheaper (viz., lard, wheat flour, maize meal, and

Operations of Federal Labour Exchanges in March.— The May issue of the Monthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics contains the following summary of the operations during the first three months of 1916 of Labour Exchanges which work under the Division of Information :-

Month.	No. of Applicants for Employment.	No. of Persons for whom Situations were Found.	Percentage of Applicants Placed.
January, 1916	15,015	3,419	22·78
February, 1916	14,257	4,185	29·35
March, 1916	19,484	7,030	36·08

Employment in New York State in April. +-According to the report compiled by the New York State Bureau of Statistics and Information, a record volume of business was transacted during April by the factories of the State, the number of men employed being 21 per cent. greater and the wages paid 37 per cent. greater than in April, 1915. An improvement was also recorded in comparison with March, 1916, the number of employees being 3 per cent. and the amount of wages paid 5 per cent. greater than in that month. The higher rate of increase of total wages paid is due to a combination of the following factors: the resumption of full time in industries previously working part time; overtime work at regular or increased rates of pay; increases in wage rates.

# REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING MAY.

#### COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT continued very good during May; it showed little change on the whole from a month ago, and was better than a year ago. There was an increase of 924, or 0.2 per cent., in the number of workpeople employed compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 5,386, or 1.0 per cent., on a year ago.

Of the 540,827 workpeople included in the returns, 284,327, or 52.6 per cent. of the total, were employed in pits working twelve days\* during the fortnight to which the returns relate; while a further 220,460, or 40.8 per cent., were employed at pits working eleven but less than twelve days.

The highest average number of days worked were in North Wales (6.00 days) and Gloucester and Somerset (5.96 days), and the lowest averages were in Northumberland (5.48 days), the Lothians (5.46 days), and in Ireland (5.28 days).

Districts,	No. of Work- people employed in May, 1916, at the			Dec. May,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1916, on a	
	Collieries included in the Table.	May 27th, 1916.	April 15th, 1916.	May 22nd, 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES. Northumberland Durham Cumberland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lancashire and Cheshire Nottingham and Leicester Staffordshire Warwick, Worcester, and Salop Gloucester and Somerset North Wales South Wales and Mon	45,121 90,863 5,775 58,891 25,115 48,202 36,306 27,309 8,092 5,506 8,167 104,722	Days. 5'48 5:57 5:77 5:89 5:77 5:86 5:82 5:84 5:96 6:00 5:92	Days. 5·50 5·55 5·88 5·87 5·89 5·85 5·47 5·86 5·82 5·96 5·72 5·85	Days. 5'26 5'79 5'73 5'88 5'57 5'57 5'72 5'37 5'63 5'63 5'98 5'99 5'94	Days 0 02 + 0 02 + 0 02 + 0 05 - 0 11 + 0 02 + 0 05 - 0 12 + 0 04 + 0 02 - 0 04 + 0 02 - 0 04 + 0 07	Days. + 0°22 - 0°22 + 0°04 + 0°01 + 0°22 + 0°20 + 0°15 + 0°29 + 0°19 + 0°18 - 0°02 + 0°01 - 0°02
ENGLAND AND WALES.	497,605	5.76	5.74	5.67	+ 0.03	+ 0.09
West Scotland The Lothians Fife	19,514 2,156 21,079	5·49 5·46 5·58	5·49 5·47 5·49	5*12 5*40 5*49	- 0·01 - 0·01	+ 0.37 + 0.06 + 0.09
SCOTLAND	42,749	5.24	5.49	5.32	+ 0.05	+ 0.55
IRELAND	473	5.58	5.07	4.20	+ 0.51	+ 0.78
UNITED KINGDOM	540,827	5.75	5.72	5.64	+ 0.03	+ 0.11

In Northumberland employment was good, and showed an improvement on a year ago; in Durham it was very good, but showed a decline compared with a year ago. In Cumberland it was not quite so good as a month ago. In Yorkshire it was better than a month ago and a year ago, especially in West Yorkshire; in the Leeds district manufacturing coal continued to be in great demand, but transport difficulties were again reported. In Lancashire and Cheshire it showed a decline on a month ago, but was better than a year ago. In the Midland counties employment showed a considerable improvement on a year ago; it was also better than a month ago, except in the Staffordshire district, which showed a slight decline. In Gloucester and Somerset there was no change on a month ago. In North Wales it was much better than a month ago; full time was reported as being worked. In South Wales and Monmouthshire also there was an improvement.

In West Scotland and the Lothians employment showed little or no change from a month ago; but was better than a year ago, particularly in West Scotland. In Fifeshire it was very brisk, and showed an improvement as compared with either a month ago or a year ago.

\* The figures in this article and the following only show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short days) on which coal, iron ore or shale was got and drawn from the mines or open works included in the returns. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons employed worked every day that the mines or works were open.

The following Table shows the numbers employed and the average number of days worked, distributed according to the principal kind of coal raised at the pits at which the workpeople were engaged:-

Description of Coal.	No. of Work- people employed in May, 1916, at the	worked	e number per weel in Fort ended	k by the	Dec. (	(+) or (-) in 1916, a
	Collieries included in the Table.	27th May, 1916.	15th April, 1916.	22nd May, 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite Coking Gas	6,537 27,322 38,318 59,144 195,894 213,612	Days. 5·90 5·78 5·56 5·72 5·80 5·73	Days. 5·16 5·75 5·55 5·66 5·78 5·72	Days. 5:35 5:74 5:46 5:53 5:70 5:64	Days, + 0.74 + 0.03 + 0.01 + 0.06 + 0.02 + 0.01	Days. + 0.55 + 0.04 + 0.10 + 0.19 + 0.09
ALL DESCRIPTIONS	540,827	5.75	5.72	5.64	+ 0.03	+ 0.11

Compared with both a month ago and a year ago there was a great improvement at pits producing anthracite coal; there was also some improvement at pits producing all other classes of coal.

The exports of coal, coke and manufactured fuel during May amounted to 3,825,000 tons, an increase of 625,000 tons on a month ago and a decrease of 142,000 tons on a year ago.

# IRON, SHALE, AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

AT iron and shale mines employment was very good. At tin mines it was quiet generally. Lead miners were busy.

At limestone quarries men were well employed; at other quarries employment was fair generally.

#### MINING.

Iron.—Returns received for each of the three periods named below, relating to the same mines and open works in each case, show that the number of workpeople employed in May, 1916, was 12,973, a decrease of 162 (or 1.2 per cent.) compared with April, and of 707 (or 5.2 per cent.) compared with a year ago.

The returns are summarised by districts in the following Table:-

Dietriote	Work- people employed	works Mines in	e number ed per w n Fortnig	eek by	Dec.	+) or -) in 16, on a
Districts.	in May, 1916.	27th May, 1916.	15th April, 1916.	22nd May, 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland	5,541 4,601	Days. 5.85 5.94	Days. 5.61 5.92	Days. 5.77 5.95	Days, + 0.24 + 0.02	Days. + 0.08 - 0.01
Scotland Other Districts	764 2,067	5·59 5·87	5·93 5·96	5.62 5.91	- 0.34 - 0.09	- 0.04 - 0.03
ALL DISTRICTS	12,973	5.87	5.79	5.84	+ 0.08	+ 0.03

The weekly average number of days\* worked by the mines and open works included in the returns was 5.87. compared with 5.79 a month ago and 5.84 a year ago. Compared with a month ago there was an improvement in Cleveland and a decline in Scotland. Compared with a year ago there was no great change in any

Shale.—According to the returns received there were 3,104 workpeople employed in the fortnight ended 27th May at mines which worked on the average 6.00 days per week, compared with 3,088 workpeople in April at

\* See note \* in previous column.

 $<sup>{}^*</sup>$  These figures represent the aggregate wages bills for two weeks in the case of the iron and steel, car building and silk industries, and for one week in other cases.

<sup>†</sup> Bulletin of New York State Industrial Commission, May, 1916. Albany, N.Y.

Tin.—Employment in Cornwall was described as quiet generally, and was not so good as a year ago. Many of the mines were short-handed, and, in consequence, practically no miners were unemployed.

Lead.—In Flintshire employment was very good, and was better than a year ago. At Darley Dale (Matlock) and in Weardale it was good, and was much better than a year ago in the latter district.

#### QUARRYING.

Slate.—In North Wales employment was fair and better than a year ago; some quarries were still working short time.

Granite.—In Leicestershire employment in the macadam branch continued good, but showed some decline on a year ago. In Cornwall it was dull generally and worse than a year ago. In the Aberdeen quarries the labour shortage was acute.

Limestone.—In the Weardale, Cleveland and Buxton districts employment was good; in the Buxton district it was better, but in the other districts it showed but little change compared with a year ago.

Other Stone.—At the Bakewell chert quarries employment continued good. It was also good at the Clee Hill road-material (basalt) quarries. At the Rowsley grindstone and building stone quarries employment was moderate and slightly better than a year ago. At freestone quarries on the Tyne it was fair, and about the same as a year ago. The depression in the Forfarshire sandstone quarries continued.

Sett-making.—In Scotland employment was fair on the whole. In Leicestershire it was moderate, and showed some decline on both a month ago and a year ago. In the Clee Hill quarries it continued very quiet.

China Clay.—In the St. Austell district employment was good, and better than a year ago; in the Shaugh and Lee Moor works it continued fair, and about the same as a year ago.

# PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and showed little change on a month ago or a year ago. There was, at many furnaces, a continued difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies of ore, limestone, fuel, &c. The labour shortage was also marked, especially as regards furnacemen and general labourers.

Returns received show that 270 furnaces were in blast at the end of May, compared with 269 a month ago and 271 a year ago. During the month one furnace in Lancashire was blown out, and two were re-lit (one each in Northampton and Worcestershire).

The returns are summarised by districts in the following Table:—

District.	Number of the Retur	Furnaces, ens, in Blas	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1916, on		
	May, 1916.	April, 1916.	May, 1915.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES: Cleveland Cumberland and Lines S. and S. W. Yorks Derby and Nottingham Leicester, Lincoln and Northampton Staffs and Worcester S. Wales and Monmouth Other districts	69 29 11 27 28 30 11 5	69 30 11 27 27 27 29 11 5	70 27 11 33 28 33 6 4	-" 1 +" 1 + 1	- 1 + 2 - 6  - 3 + 5 + 1
ENGLAND AND WALES	210	209	212	+ 1	- 2
SCOTLAND	60	60	59	(1) J. 10	+ 1
TOTAL	270	269	271	+ 1	- 1

The *imports* of iron ore during May totalled 688,000 tons, compared with 572,000 tons a month ago and 541,000 tons a year ago.

The exports of pig iron amounted to 98,000 tons, as against 83,000 tons a month ago and 29,000 tons a year ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 50,000 tons in the exports to France.

#### IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued very good, and was much better than a year ago; a general shortage of labour was reported.

According to returns relating to 112,911 workpeople, the aggregate number of shifts worked during the week ended 27th May, 1916, was 654,614, showing an increase of 1,163 (or 0.2 per cent.) on a month ago, and of 59,502 (or 10.0 per cent.) on a year ago.

aga saos a sa	emple	f Workp oyed by ing return	firms	Aggregate number of Shifts worked.			
of an instance of	Week ended 27th	Inc. ( Dec. ( comp	-) as	Week ended 27th	Inc. ( Dec. ( comp	-) as	
or the second	May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
DEPARTMENTS. Open Hearth Melting Fur-	10,883	Per cent. + 0.9	Per cent. + 6.0	65,050	Per cent. + 0.9	Per cent. + 6:3	
naces Crucible Furnaces Bessemer Converters Puddling Forges	584 1,540 7,308	+ 1.2 + 0.5 - 0.0	+ 17·3 + 6·1 + 0·3	3,498 8,661 38,142	- 0.5 - 1.5 - 1.5	+ 24·4 + 15·2 + 3·4	
Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments	31,533 5,555 17,769 15,587	+ 0.0 - 0.1 + 0.0	+ 4·0 + 9·3 + 17·1 + 4·3	170,739 31,873 113,571 90,497	-0.3 $-0.9$ $+0.2$	+ 5.9 + 10.7 + 15.0 + 4.7	
Mechanics, Labourers	22.152	+ 1.6 + 0.4	+ 17.8	132,583	+ 1.5	+ 10.0	
DISTRICTS.	The state of the s		600 M				
Northumberland & Durham Cleveland Sheffield and Rotherham	12,146 9,781 28,670	+ 0.9 - 0.5 + 0.7	+ 4·2 + 11·5 + 15·8	69,334 57,271 176,693	+ 0·1 - 0·8 + 0·1	+ 6° + 11° + 15°	
Leeds, Bradford, &c Cumberland, Lancashire, & Cheshire	3,795 8,518	+ 0.7 + 0.7	+ 0.2	21,089 47,960	+ 1.1	+ 8	
Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth	9,466 5,708 12,984	- 0.2 + 0.1 + 0.5	+ 3·5 + 7·7 + 3·7	52,683 31,545 72,080	- 0·1 - 0·7 + 1·5	+ 5: + 6: + 3:	
TOTAL, England & Wales Scotland	91,068 21,843	+ 0.4 + 0.4	+ 7.4 + 14.8	528,655 125,959	+ 0.5	+ 8 + 15	
TOTAL	112,911	+ 0.4	+ 8.7	654,614	+ 0.5	+ 10	

Compared with a month ago employment showed some improvement in the Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire and the Wales and Monmouth districts, but a decline in the Leeds and Bradford district. In the other districts there was not much change. As regards departments, there was a slight decline in all the principal departments, except at open hearth melting furnaces which showed some improvement.

Compared with a year ago the number of workpeople employed showed increases in every district except in the Leeds and Bradford district, where a large decline was again recorded. The aggregate number of shifts worked showed a decrease in the Leeds and Bradford district, but an increase in every other district and in all the departments. The largest increases were in Cleveland, Sheffield and Rotherham, and in Scotland. The average number of shifts worked per man at foundries showed a decline, but was still 6.39 shifts.

The *imports* of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during May, 1916, amounted to 73,000 tons, an increase of 18,000 tons on a month ago, but a decrease of 44,000 tons on a year ago.

The exports (excluding pig iron, black plates, tinplates and galvanised sheets) totalled 205,000 tons, compared with 154,000 tons a month ago and 164,000 tons a year ago.

#### ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued very good, and a large amount of overtime was worked. Trade Unions with 259,346 members (mostly in skilled occupations) reported 0.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of May, compared with 0.3 per cent. in each of the previous three months, and with 0.6 per cent. in May, 1915.

The number of workpeople (skilled and unskilled) in these trades insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act was 920,945, of whom 0.4 per cent. were reported as unemployed at the end of May, compared with 0.5 per cent. a month ago and a year ago, and with 3.1 per cent. in May, 1914.

In only two areas (London and Ireland) was the

percentage unemployed in excess of 0.5, while in Scotland, the Northern Counties, Yorkshire and the Eastern and South-Eastern Counties it was as low as 0.2.

Division.	Number	Percentage of Unemployment Books lodged at			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in May, 1916, on a	
n ishmoqdian and the	Insured.	26th May, 1916.	28th April, 1916.	28th May, 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ondon	98,567 89,113 176,119 116,092 57,560 114,226 63,499 38,481 16,404 131,438 19,446	1.0 0.2 0.5 0.2 0.4 0.5 0.2 0.4 0.3 0.2 1.8	1.0 0.2 0.5 0.3 0.4 0.4 0.3 0.4 0.2 0.3 2.0	0.9 0.3 0.7 0.4 0.4 0.3 0.5 0.4 0.3 2.5	 - 0·1 + 0·1 - 0·1 + 0·1 - 0·1 - 0·2	+ 0·1 - 0·2 - 0·2 - 0·2 - 0·1 - 0·1 - 0·1 - 0·1 - 0·7
UNITED KINGDOM	920,945	0.4	0.2	0.2	- 0.1	- 0.1

The only noticeable exceptions to the general state of employment as described above occurred in the cases of patternmakers and ironmoulders, with whom, in a few districts, employment was only fair. With patternmakers at several places, however, employment was good and better than a month ago.

The *imports* of machinery during May, 1916, were valued at £887,000, compared with £638,000 a month ago and £802,000 a year ago. The increase compared with a year ago is due to larger imports of machine tools, the value of which amounted to £332,000, against £159.000 in 1915.

The exports (British and Irish) of machinery were valued at £1,921,000, compared with £1,284,000 a month ago and £1,830,000 a year ago. Compared with a year ago there were large increases in the values of the exports of steam turbine engines, of textile machinery, and of boilers, and large decreases in road locomotives and in parts of sewing machines.

#### SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

THESE trades continued to work at high pressure, with much overtime.

Trade Unions of iron and steel shipbuilders and ship-wrights with 73,511 members reported 0.2 per cent. unemployed at the end of May, compared with 0.3 per cent. in each of the previous three months, and with 0.5 per cent. in May, 1915.

The percentage unemployed among the 228,454 work-people in the shipbuilding industry who are insured against unemployment under Part II of the National Insurance Act was reported as 0.3 at the end of May, compared with 0.4 a month ago, 0.7 a year ago, and 4.0 two years ago. The percentages unemployed in each district at the end of May, 1916, April, 1916, and May, 1915, are shown in the following Table:—

Division.		Number	Percentage of Unemployment Books lodged at			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in May, 1916, com- pared with a	
		Insured.	26th May, 1916.	28th April, 1916.	28th May, 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Northern Counties North-Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands Eastern and S.E. Counties South-Western Wales Scotland Ireland	H 13 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9,969 50,046 35,452 5,683 1,528 436 7,107 22,066 10,822 68,670 16,675	1.4 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.5 0.9 0.2 0.4 0.1 0.0 1.5	1·7 0·2 0·2 0·3 0·7 0·5 0·3 0·5 0·2 0·1 2·5	1·1 0·3 0·4 0·5 2·1 0·3 0·4 0·6 1·5 0·3 3·4	- 0.3 - 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.2 + 0.4 - 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.1	+ 0·3 - 0·2 - 0·3 - 1·6 + 0·6 - 0·2 - 1·4 - 0·3 - 1·9
UNITED KINGDOM		228,454	0.3	0.4	0.7	- 0:1	- 0.4

The only noticeable variations as compared with the preceding month, or exceptions to the general state of employment as described above, were as follows:—

With shipjoiners, employment on the Clyde was even better than a month ago; at Belfast it was only fair, and Straits Settlements just over 500 tons.

though improved; on repair work at Middlesbrough and Hartlepool it declined, and was only fair.

# TINPLATE AND STEEL AND GALVANISED SHEET TRADE.

THE following Table shows the number of tinplate and steel sheet mills in operation at the end of May, 1916, at the works covered by the returns, together with the increase or decrease on a month ago and a year ago. The works to which these figures relate are principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employ about 25,000 workpeople.

	Numbe	er of Work	s open.	Number of Mills in operation.			
Works. At end of		Inc. ( Dec (-	+) or -) on a	At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Tinplate Steel Sheet	73 13	- 1 + 1	+" 1	380 74	- 19 - 5	- 7 - 3	
TOTAL	86		+ 1	454	- 24	- 10	

#### TINPLATE.

This industry during May showed a decline on a month, ago, being affected by the difficulty in obtaining steel bars, sulphuric acid, and boxes for packing purposes. It was not so good as a year ago.

The exports of tinned plates and tinned sheets showed a marked increase on both a month ago and a year ago. Compared with a month ago the quantities sent to Australia, China and Japan, the Netherlands, Italy and France showed large increases. Compared with a year ago shipments to France, China and Japan, Australia and the Netherlands increased very considerably. Exports to the British East Indies declined by over 3,000 tons, and to Italy by over 1,200 tons.

The figures are summarised in the following Table :-

ban eggings to and Hall delignostic	May,	April,	May,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1916, on a		
in polyment	1916.	1916.	1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
	Carrier 1	Tinned Pla	tes and Ti	nned Sheets	s	
To United States, British East Indies, British East Indies, France, Netherlands, Russia, Norway, Portugal, Portugal, Italy, China and Japan , Australia, Canada, Argentina, Other Countries	Tons. 38 2,126 9,650 4,992 94 1,773 1,705 2,231 5,454 5,797 22 360 7,626	Tons, 45 2,522 8,391 2,021 101 1,105 1,060 388 1,123 413 43 6 6,119	Tons. 59 5,466 5,318 2,638 36 1,208 1,004 3,473 2,151 2,527 321 561 8,965	Tons.  - 7 - 396 + 1,259 + 2,971 - 7 + 668 + 645 + 1,843 + 4,331 + 5,384 - 21 + 354 + 1,507	Tons.  - 21 - 3,340 + 4,332 + 2,354 + 565 + 701 - 1,242 + 3,303 + 3,270 - 299 - 201 - 1,339	
TOTAL	41,868	23,337	33,727	+ 18,531	+ 8,141	
esta no reastata con	1 53.74	Black	Plates for	Tinning.	t vive	
TOTAL	28,037	15,379	4,191	+ 12,658	+ 23,846	

#### STEEL AND GALVANISED SHEETS.

In this branch of the trade the number of mills in operation at the end of May was five less than in April and three less than a year ago. The mills were fully employed so far as the shortage of both labour and material would permit. It was reported that very little galvanising was done, and nearly all the sheets sent out were black plates of the heavier gauges.

The *imports* of crude zinc during May, 1916, amounted to 2,838 tons, compared with 2,819 tons in April and 4,591 tons a year ago. The total value in May, 1916, was £256,000, an increase of £44,000 on a year ago.

The exports of galvanised sheets totalled 16,500 tons during May, 1916, compared with 13,500 tons in April and 31,500 tons a year ago. Compared with May, 1915, the following were the principal decreases: British India, 5,300 tons; Argentine Republic, 4,300 tons; Australia and New Zealand, 2,200 tons; Canada, 1,800 tons; Dutch East Indies and Japan, 600 tons each; and Straits Settlements just over 500 tons.

#### MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Most of these trades continued very busy during May and much overtime was worked. In the ironplate and stove trades, however, employment showed some decline. Trade Unions with 37,414 members reported 0.2 per cent. unemployed at the end of May, compared with 0.1 per cent. a month ago and 0.4 per cent. a year ago.

Brasswork and Bedsteads.—At all the principal centres brassworkers continued very busy, and much overtime was worked. At Exeter, however, employment was quiet and worse than a month ago, and at Nottingham, though still good, it also showed a decline. With bedstead workers at Birmingham employment was fair and about the same as a year ago.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.-Employment continued good with makers of nuts, bolts, rivets and spikes at Blackheath and Halesowen; it was also good with nut and bolt makers at Darlaston, and fairly good at Birmingham and Smethwick. Shoe rivet and wire nail makers at Birmingham reported it very good, with much over-

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c .- All branches of the cutlery trade at Sheffield continued fully employed, and the demand for labour far exceeded the supply. Much overtime was worked. Edge tool makers reported employment as good at Birmingham and fair at Wednesbury. At the latter town it was bad, and worse than a month ago, with hoe makers. At Walsall those employed on saddle and harness furniture reported employment as fair and better than a month ago; there was also an improvement in the bit and stirrup trade. Fish-hook and needle makers at Redditch were very busy; there was a marked shortage of labour.

Tubes.-In this branch employment was good at all the principal centres and overtime was worked. A de-

ficiency of skilled labour was reported.

Chains, Anchors, Springs, &c. - At Cradley the chain, cable and anchor trades were busy; there was an improvement on a month ago. At Walsall employment was good with motor chain and case hame and cart gear makers. It continued good with axle and spring makers at Wednesbury and with makers of springs and small steel parts at Redditch and West Bromwich. Anvil

and vice makers at Dudley were well employed.

Sheet Metal Workers.—The brazing and sheet metal working trades continued very busy, and much overtime was worked. At Birmingham employment was fairly good, and at Warrington, Grimsby and Aberdeen it was fair. With ironplate workers it was fairly good at Bilston, Dudley and Wolverhampton, fair in the Lye District and quiet at Birmingham; there was a general decline on both a month ago and a year ago.

Wire.-With wire weavers at Norwich and Glasgow employment continued good. With wire workers at London and Glasgow it was fair. Wire drawers were busy at Sheffield, Newport and Manchester and fairly well employed at Halifax, Warrington and Ambergate; at Halifax a slight decline on a month ago was reported. Employment with wire rope makers on the Tyne and Wear continued good, and was about the same as a year ago.

Locks, Hollow-ware, &c.-Makers of locks and latches at Wolverhampton and Willenhall reported employment as good and better than a year ago. In the hollowware trades in the Midlands employment was fairly good generally, but not so good as a year ago. The high prices of materials had an adverse effect and some short time was worked. Tin and enamel hollow-ware makers and stampers and piercers at Wolverhampton reported employment as good; makers of builders' ironmongery as fair.

Stoves, Grates, &c .- In England employment generally was quiet and rather worse than a month ago and a year ago. At Leeds it was good, but at Thornaby moderate, and at Rotherham, Sheffield and Luton slack. In Scotland employment was very good at Falkirk and good at Glasgow.

Jewellery, Plated Ware, &c .- At Birmingham, Sheffield and in London employment in these trades was good and better than a year ago.

Farriers.—Employment continued good and was about the same as a year ago.

#### COTTON TRADE.

DURING May employment showed little change in either the spinning or weaving departments as compared with a month ago. An insufficient supply of labour was generally reported, but in some cases the difficulties caused by the calling up of the men have been partly overcome by the further substitution of women.

Returns from firms employing 177,814 workpeople in the week ended 27th May showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 3.9 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 1.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	We	orkpeople		1	Earnings.	
16 = 7	Week	Inc. (+)		Week ended 27th	Inc. (+)	
eres les anne est	27th May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	21,483 38,056 82,788 14,577 20,910	Per cent 0.0 + 0.4 + 0.4 + 0.1 + 0.3	Per cent 5.2 - 3.2 - 4.1 - 2.8 - 4.1	£ 22,294 42,855 90,125 19,752 24,743	Per cent. + 0·2 + 1·3 + 0·3 + 0·9 - 0·2	Per cent. + 2·3 + 4·3 - 0·5 + 4·7 + 1·5
TOTAL	177,814	+ 0.3	- 3.9	199,769	+ 0.2	+ 1.6
Ashton Stockport, Glossop and	8,504 11,476	- 0·7 + 1·2	- 6·4 + 1·0	9,600 11,983	+ 0·5 + 1·3	+ 3·5 + 8·1
Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Heywood,	20,485 22,111 18,564	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0	- 5.4 - 1.8 - 3.9	25,540 22,702 20,964	+ 0.9 + 0.5 - 0.2	+ 3·1 + 6·3 + 2·8
Walsden and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington	11,751 14,205 30,124	+ 0.0 + 0.4 + 2.9	- 5·3 - 8·7 - 3·7	12,325 14,771 34,131	+ 0.1 - 0.4 + 1.4	+ 2·0 - 8·0 - 7·8
and Darwen Burnley, Padiham, Colne	21,215	- 1.3	- 3.0	28,207	- 0.9	+ 10.5
and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	5,988 6,601 6,790	- 0.8 - 0.5 + 0.6	- 4.6 - 1.4 - 4.3	5,503 6,793 7,250	- 1·1 + 1·4 + 3·6	- 3.0 + 3.8 + 5.6
TOTAL	177,814	+ 0.3	- 3.9	199,769	+ 0.5	+ 1.6

In the Oldham district employment in the spinning section continued good. The stoppage of machinery due to shortage of labour was about the same as during April. The further calling up of the men has been to some extent compensated for by an increase in the number of women and girls working in the spinningrooms. In the weaving section employment also continued good on the whole.

In the Bolton district employment was fair in all the principal departments; about 20 per cent. of the machinery was stopped during the month for want of labour, but the machinery in action was working full In the Manchester district employment was time.

In the weaving departments in Blackburn and Darwen employment was slack, but better than a month ago. In the Burnley district it was reported as good. The imports of raw cotton during May, 1916,

amounted to 1,431,000 centals, compared with 1,421,000

centals a month ago and 3,206,000 centals a year ago. The exports of cotton yarn during May, 1916, totalled 17,202,000 lb., or 4,114,000 lb. more than in the previous month, and 2,147,000 lb. less than the quantity exported during May, 1915. The quantity of cotton piece goods exported during May, 1916, was 504,838,000 yards, compared with 400,117,000 yards in April and with 473,754,000 yards a year ago.

#### COTTON FORWARDED FROM PORTS TO INLAND TOWNS.

The following Table shows the quantities of the chief descriptions of cotton forwarded from ports to inland towns during April and May, 1916, and May, 1915. It will be noticed that as regards American cotton there was an increase in May, 1916, compared with the previous month, but a decrease compared with the figure for May, 1915.

# Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) Description of Cotton. April, 1916. May, 1915. Bales. 248,613 5,412 8,599 21,958 9,257 Bales. + 37,643 + 1,231 - 838 + 833 + 734 189,560 4,698 6,033 15,992 12,146 ... | 268,032 | 228,429 | 293,839 + 39.603 - 25.807

June, 1916.

PRICES OF COTTON AT LIVERPOOL.

The average daily price of "Middling American" cotton at Liverpool during May, 1916, was 8.43d. per lb., an increase of 8.6 per cent. on the average for the previous month, and of 59.1 per cent. on the average for May, 1915.

For "good fair Egyptian" cotton the average daily price during May, 1916, was 11.03d. per lb., an increase of 4.9 per cent. on that of the previous month and of 47.5 per cent. on that of May, 1915. The May, 1916, average is higher than that for any May since 1910, when it was 13.80d.

nic ages tool available as increase in a serior case and case as a serior case as a serior	May,	Increase in May, 1916, on a			
stall his bray red see as	1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
MIDDLING AMERICAN: Monthly average of Daily Quotations	Pence per 1b. 8:43	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.		
Highest price on any one day Lowest ,, ,, ,,	8·74 7·95	0.79 0.38	3·09 2·81		
Monthly average of Daily Quota- tions	11.03	0.25	3.22		
Highest price on any one day Lowest ,, ,, ,,	11.42 10.05	0.51	3·57 2·80		

# WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

WOOLLEN TRADE.

DURING May employment continued very good, but was affected by the insufficiency of the labour supply in every district. About 13 per cent. of the operatives were on overtime during the month, as compared with 22 per cent. a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 22,520 workpeople in the week ended 27th May showed no change in the number employed, and an increase of 2.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed and of 7.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	- V	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings	. 0	
many deep of money	Week ended		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	27th May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
DEPARTMENTS. Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	541 5,441 8,453 5,780 2,305	Per cent. + 1.5 + 0.0 - 0.5 + 1.2 - 1.9	Per cent 0.6 + 2.8 - 1.8 + 4.2 - 3.1	£ 702 7,120 8,994 7,263 2,682	Per cent. + 5.7 + 4.2 + 2.0 + 2.6 - 1.3	Per cent. + 10·2 + 15·3 + 3·4 + 8·5 + 0·5	
TOTAL	22,520	- 0.0	+ 0.7	26,761	+ 2.5	+ 7.6	
DISTRICTS. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury & Batley District Other Parts of West Riding	2,934 2,195 2,599 2,541	+ 0·2 - 0·7 - 2·7 + 0·1	- 1·0 - 4·1 - 1·2 - 0·6	4,382 2,684 3,178 3,173	+ 7.6 - 0.8 - 2.6 + 1.5	+ 13·5 - 1·4 + 5·3 + 9·1	
TOTAL, WEST RIDING Scotland Other Districts	10,269 5,659 6,592	- 0.8 + 0.2 + 1.0	- 1.6 + 0.6 + 4.5	13,417 6,187 7,157	+ 1.9 + 3.5 + 2.8	+ 7·2 + 4·3 + 11·3	
TOTAL	22,520	- 0.0	+ 0.7	26,761	+ 2.5	+ 7.6	

In the Huddersfield, Colne Valley and Dewsbury and

Government contracts; more overtime and night work would have been worked if more labour had been available; in some places operatives are being imported in order to cope with the work in the spinning section. At Leeds employment continued good; the shortage of men was increasingly felt, and at some places machinery has been stopped in consequence. In "Other Districts" (which include Rochdale and other places engaged largely in the manufacture of flannel) some machinery was also idle owing to scarcity of labour; all the available workers were fully employed, chiefly on Government work.

In Scotland employment continued good.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

WORSTED TRADE.

In this trade also employment was very good, but was hampered by the increasing scarcity of labour. About 6 per cent. of the operatives worked overtime during the month, as compared with 10 per cent. a

Returns from firms employing 33,256 workpeople in the week ended 27th May showed a decrease of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 1.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 2.1 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 8.3 per cent. in the wages paid.

	7	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings	1.
The Court of the C	Week	ended	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (	(+) or (-) on a	
	27th May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
DEPARTMENTS, Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	4,308 16,001 7,826 3,282 1,839	Per cent 1.7 - 0.6 - 0.8 + 1.2 - 4.4	Per cent 7.2 - 0.3 - 3.8 + 0.9 - 2.1	£ 5,970 12,484 8,709 4,280 2,120	Per cent 0.5 + 1.7 + 1.2 + 2.4 + 1.7	Per cent. + 4.0 + 13.4 + 3.7 + 11.6 + 5.3
TOTAL	33,256	- 0.9	- 2.1	33,563	+ 1.3	+ 8.3
DISTRICTS. Bradford District Keighley District Halifax District Huddersfield District Other Parts of West Riding	19,019 4,863 2,410 2,600 2,032	- 1.0 - 0.8 - 0.6 - 0.7 - 0.3	- 1.5 - 7.4 - 2.5 - 7.2 + 14.2	19,259 4,936 2,204 3,275 1,820	+ 0·3 - 0·5 + 1·2 +10·3 + 0·4	+ 9.2 - 0.8 + 9.5 + 7.2 + 25.8
TOTAL, WEST RIDING Other Districts	30,924 2,332	- 0.9 - 0.5	- 2·2 - 0·8	31,494 2,069	+ 1·2 + 2·6	+ 8.1
TOTAL	33,256	- 0.9	- 2.1	33,563	+ 1.3	+ 8.3

In the Bradford, Keighley and Worth Valley districts employment continued very brisk, especially in the spinning department, where there was great difficulty in securing sufficient girls and boys. In the Huddersfield district manufacturers were busy on Government contracts, but in some cases were hampered by the difficulty in getting yarns.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF WOOL.

The imports of wool (sheeps' or lambs') amounted to 65,575,000 lb. during May, 1916, compared with 70,338,000 lb. a month ago and 104,709,000 lb. a year ago.

The exports of tops and of woollen and worsted yarns during May, 1916, totalled 3,952,000 lb., a decrease of 289,000 lb. on a month ago, but an increase of 1,183,000 lb. on a year ago. The exports of woollen tissues amounted to 13,943,000 yards in May, 1916, compared with 9,730,000 yards in April and 7,394,000 yards a year ago. The corresponding figures for worsted tissues were 4,757,000 yards, 3,818,000 yards, and 4,226,000 yards respectively.

PRICES OF WOOL AT BRADFORD.

The prices of raw wool at Bradford continued very high during May, 1916. The price of Lincoln hoggs wool averaged 19d. per lb., being 1/2d. per lb. lower than during the previous month, but 1d. per lb. higher than in May, 1915. In the case of 40's crossbred tops there was a rise of 1d. per lb. on the April, 1916, price, to 27d. in May, 1916, when the price was 13d. per lb. higher than in May, 1915, and 101d. per lb. higher than in May, 1914. For 60's super Botany tops the price during May, 1916, was 48d. per lb., this being 43d. Batley districts employment continued brisk, largely on higher than in April and 13d. higher than in May, 1915.

reme had ready	May, 1916.	April, 1916.	May, 1915.
AVERAGE PRICES; Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	Pence per lb. 19 27 48	Pence per lb. 19½ 26¾ 43¼	Pence per lb.  18 25 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 35
COURSE OF PRICES: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	 19 27 45, 51	20, 19 26½, 27 42½, 44	18 25, 25½ 33, 37

208

#### LINEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in Ireland continued quiet generally, and at many mills short time was worked. In Scotland employment was fairly good, but there was a marked shortage of labour.

Returns from firms employing 41,811 workpeople in the week ended 27th May, 1916, showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago the number employed decreased by 2.3 per cent., and the amount of wages paid increased by 10.2 per cent.

	W	orkpeople	е.	]	Earnings.	
A THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON OF	Week ended	Inc. (- Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	27th May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	6,175 12,351 13,710 6,884 2,691	Per cent 0.9 + 0.0 - 0.5 - 0.2 + 0.4	Per cent 1.1 - 1.4 - 3.5 - 1.5 - 4.5	£ 4,177 7,202 10,196 6,500 1,870	Per cent 0.9 - 0.8 - 2.8 - 0.6 - 1.3	Per cent. + 11·2 + 11·4 + 11·5 + 7·1 + 7·8
TOTAL	41,811	- 0.3	- 2.3	29,945	- 1.5	+ 10.2
Belfast Other places in Ireland	17,983 13,225	+ 0.0	+ 0.4	12,662 8,590	- 0.6 - 3.8	+ 14·1 + 13·8
TOTAL, IRELAND	31,208	- 0.0	- 0.2	21,252	- 1.9	+ 13:9
Fifeshire Other places in Scotland	4,664 5,358	- 0.9 - 0.4	-10·1 - 6·5	3,593 4,627	+ 0.4	+ 1.4
TOTAL, SCOTLAND	10,022	- 0.6	- 8.2	8,220	- 0.0	+ 1.8
England	581	- 7.8	- 4.4	473	- 6.7	+ 9.5
UNITED KINGDOM	41,811	- 0.3	- 2.3	29,945	- 1.5	+ 10 %

In the Belfast district flax roughers and dressers and power loom tenters reported employment as fair. In other parts of Ireland there was a decline on a month ago. At Brechin employment continued good, and some overtime was worked in the finishing section. At Dunfermline the factories worked full time; the home trade was fairly good, but the export trade was dull. At Barnsley the mills were fully employed.

The imports of flax (dressed and undressed) during May, 1916, amounted to 1,161 tons, compared with 1,227 tons a month ago and 4,445 tons a year ago.

The exports of linen yarns in May, 1916, totalled 901,000 lb., compared with 590,000 lb. in April, 1916, and with 598,000 lb. in May, 1915. Corresponding figures for linen piece goods were 17,723,000 yards, 10,243,000 yards and 12,249,000 yards respectively.

#### JUTE TRADE.

THE calender workers' dispute at Dundee, which continued throughout May, had an adverse effect on the industry. The operatives who remained at work reported employment as good, more especially at the factories not in the Dundee district.

Returns from firms employing 11,466 workpeople in the week ended 27th May, 1916, showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 1.3

per cent. in the number employed and of 5.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

				Workpeople.			]	Earnings.		
				endede		Week ended	Inc. ( Dec. (-			
				27th May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
DEP Preparing Spinning Weaving Other	ARTMEN	TS	:::	2,810 3,382 3,786 1,488	Per cent. + 0.4 + 1.0 - 5.9	Per cent. + 4.6 + 2.2 + 0.8 - 4.9	£ 2,773 3,180 4,045 1,937	Per cent. + 0.6 - 0.2 - 2.2 - 5.3	Per cent. + 9.7 + 7.7 + 4.1 - 0.7	
	TOTAL			11,466	- 0.4	+ 1.3	11,935	- 1.6	+ 5.4	

In the Dundee district, in which over 92 per cent. of the workpeople reported on were employed, employment was adversely affected by the continuance of the calender workers' dispute, which caused the stoppage of some works. At Forfar employment continued good; the mills at Arbroath and Kirkcaldy were well employed.

The imports of jute during May, 1916, were 22,500 tons, a decrease of 5,500 tons on a month ago, but very little change compared with a year ago.

The quantity of jute yarn exported was 2,508,000 lb., a decrease of 74,000 lb. on a month ago, but an increase of 355,000 lb. compared with a year ago. The exports of jute piece goods amounted to 6,094,000 yards in May, 1916, 10,202,000 yards in April, 1916, and 8,837,000 yards in May, 1915.

#### LACE TRADE.

Production was considerably curtailed in many cases by the shortage of labour, which caused short time in some branches; otherwise, all the available operatives were well employed, and employment was better than a year ago, when much short time was reported.

Returns from firms employing 8,663 workpeople in the week ended 27th May showed a decrease of 1.5 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 2.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 15.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

The Succession of Addition	W	orkpeopl	e.		Earnings.	
SILE TO THE TAX TO SEE	Week ended	Inc. (- Dec. (-		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	27th May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
BRANCHES. Levers	1,927 2,189 3,454 1,093	Per cent. + 0·2 - 3·7 - 0·6 - 2·3	Per cent, + 3.9 - 9.2 + 6.5 - 4.5	£ 2,518 2,730 3,700 1,028	Per cent. + 5.8 + 0.4 + 2.3 + 3.8	Per cent. + 27:3 + 1:0 + 23:2 + 7:4
TOTAL	8,663	- 1.5	+ 0.1	9,976	+ 2.8	+ 15.4
Nottingham City Long Eaton and other outlying Districts Other English Districts	3,029 1,155 2,902	- 0.4 - 0.7 + 0.0	- 1.6 + 2.8 + 8.2	3,063 1,558 3,416	- 0·2 - 2·1 + 9·1 + 1·2	+ 7.6 + 18.2 + 31.4 + 3.2
Scotland	1,577 8,663	- 6·5 - 1·5	+ 0.1	9,976	+ 12	+ 15.4

At Nottingham there was some decline in the levers section, and some short time was reported, largely owing to want of men, but employment was better than a year ago. In the curtain branch the operatives were fully employed; but in the plain net section, although orders were plentiful, much time was lost owing to shortage of labour for threading and winding. Long Eaton employment was good on the whole, but some short time was worked in the levers section, partly due to lack of labour. In the West of England employment continued fairly good, but production was curtailed by the labour shortage. In Scotland there was a decline of 6.5 per cent. in the numbers employed since a month ago, but employment at Newmilns was reported as good.

#### SILK TRADE.

June. 1916.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good, and was about the same as a year ago. In all the principal districts there was a shortage of both male and female labour.

Returns from firms employing 9,940 workpeople in the week ended 27th May, showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 1.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.5 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 11.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid; this increase in earnings was largely due to increases in rates of wages.

	77	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings.		
a was reported as	Week ended 27th		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
s tair at Classon.	May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
BRANCHES Throwing spinning Weaving Other Not specified	1,272 2,642 3,907 1,365 754	Per cent. + 0.2 + 1.0 - 0.7 + 0.3 - 0.9	Per cent. + 2.6 - 2.8 - 3.4 + 3.6 - 2.1	£ 640 2,613 3,261 1,425 759	Per cent. + 0.6 + 2.9 + 1.7 + 1.4 + 1.9	Per cent. + 5·1 + 15·8 + 9·2 + 13·4 + 9·7	
TOTAL	9,910	- 0.1	- 1.5	8,698	+ 1.9	+ 11.5	
DISTRICTS, Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire Macclesfield, Congleton and District Castern Counties	2,792 2,370 2,982	- 0·1 + 0·6 - 1·0	- 4.7 + 3.2 - 2.5	2,824 2,134 2,441	+ 3·1 + 0·3 + 1·8	+ 11.5 + 10.7 + 11.9 + 12.0	
	2,982 1,796 9,940	- 1·0 + 0·7 - 0·1	- 2·5 - 0·6	2,441 1,299  8,698	+ 1.8 + 2.4 + 1.9		

At Macclesfield, Leek and Congleton employment continued good in all the principal branches, except with hand-loom weavers at Macclesfield, with whom it was reported as fair.

In the Eastern Counties employment was good at Norwich, Yarmouth and Braintree, and fair at Halstead and Sudbury. In the West Riding employment in the spinning branch continued fair. With artificial silk workers employment at Coventry was fairly good; with ribbon weavers it was fair.

## HOSIERY TRADE.

DURING May there was much activity in this trade, and employment was slightly better than a month ago; about 11 per cent. of the operatives worked overtime during the month. The comparison of wages with a year ago is affected by war bonuses.

Production in many cases was adversely affected by the insufficient supply of male and female labour.

Returns from firms employing 20,381 workpeople in the week ended 27th May showed no change in the number employed and an increase of 1.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed and of 12.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid

	W	Workpeople. Earnings.				· Examp	
District.	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week			
	27th May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Leicester Leicester Country District Notts and Derbyshire Scotland Other Districts	10,156 1,866 5,042 2,941 376	Per cent 0.1 - 0.4 + 0.2 - 0.3 + 0.8	Per cent 0·3 - 1·2 + 2·9 + 3·2 - 1·6	£ 10,891 1,752 4,804 2.780 290	Per cent. + 1.9 + 0.3 + 2.3 - 1.6 - 2.7	Per cent. + 11.6 + 5.0 + 19.8 + 13.1 + 4.3	
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	20,381	- 0.0	+ 0.9	20,517	+ 1:3	+ 12.9	

At Leicester employment continued very good on Army and Navy contracts: as the groups are called up the labour problem becomes more acute, and more machinery is idle; all the women and girls available were fully employed. At Hinckley and Loughborough employment generally was good.

In Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire employment with power frame workers continued good, and was better than a year ago; overtime was worked by about 25 per cent. of the operatives to the extent of eight to ten hours per week, and a shortage of labour was reported. With hand frame workers employment on the whole was fair, but some short time was worked.

In Scotland employment continued good.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

#### CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was on the whole fair, but affected in some districts by the shortage of labour.

Returns from firms employing 5,895 workpeople and paying £5,852 in wages in the week ended 27th May showed a decrease of 5.7 per cent. in the number employed and of 3.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 9.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.6 per cent, in the amount of wages paid.

In the Kidderminster district employment was fair, but much handicapped by the further withdrawal of men for military purposes. In the Halifax district employment continued good, and was better than a year ago; in the West Riding generally the shortage of labour in the yarn spinning departments resulted in less employment in the weaving branch. In Scotland the operatives were well employed.

#### BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

DURING May employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. There was a general shortage of labour, especially in the dyeing section, and employment was still affected by the scarcity and high price of raw materials.

Returns from firms employing 24,771 workpeople in in the week ended 27th May showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed and no change in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 5.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 18.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	V	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings.		
	Week ended 27th	Inc. ( Dec. (	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
·	May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.*	
Bleaching Printing Dyeing Trimming, Finishing and other Departments Not specified	669 13,172 7,247	Per cent 1.6 + 0.3 + 0.0 + 0.1 - 4.7	Per cent. + 0.7 + 10.4 + 8.0 + 3.0 + 3.5	£ 2,988 1,069 24,104 9,765 2,240	Per cent 0.3 + 0.1 + 0.0 - 0.6 + 1.8	Per cent. + 12:4 + 25:9 + 21:5 + 11:4 + 20:1	
TOTAL	24,771	- 0.3	+ 5.6	40,166	- 0.0	+ 18.2	
Yorkshire Lancashire Scotland Ireland Other Districts	7,955 1,652 573	- 0·2 + 0·4 - 1·0 + 0·7 - 4·2	+ 6·1 + 8·1 - 4·7 - 0·9 + 3·3	23,546 11,387 1,948 522 2,763	- 0·1 + 0·0 + 1·3 + 0·0 - 0·9	+ 18.6 + 17.5 + 8.7 + 11.3 + 27.2	
TOTAL	24,771	- 0.3	+ 5.6	40,166	- 0.0	+ 18.2	

Bleaching.—Employment with cotton bleachers in Lancashire continued fair, and was better than a year ago. At Basford and Bulwell overtime was general in the hosiery section, and the operatives in the lace section were fully employed. At Dundee employment was fair, but somewhat affected by the dispute in the textile trade.

Printing.—With machine calico printers in England employment continued moderate. In Scotland it was fair with printers, and good with engravers to calico

Dyeing.-Employment with woollen and worsted dyers in Yorkshire continued good, and was better than a year ago; a large amount of overtime, affecting about

The comparison of wages with a year ago is affected by war bonuses and acreases in rates of wages.

80 per cent. of the operatives, partly in consequence of the labour shortage, was worked. With cotton dyers in Yorkshire and Lancashire, and with silk dyers at Macclesfield, Leek and Congleton, employment was also good. Hosiery dyers at Nottingham, Basford and Bul-

well were on overtime during the month.

Trimming, Finishing, &c .- At Leicester, Hinckley and Loughborough employment was good with hosiery trimmers, &c., and on the whole better than a year ago. At Basford there was an improvement as compared with a month ago, and overtime was fairly general. At Dundee the finishing department was almost at a complete standstill, through the continued dispute which is still affecting the employment of calender workers

#### BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

DURING May this trade continued exceptionally busy at all the principal centres. The shortage of male labour was met, to some extent, by the employment of women, but this substitution tended to restrict production for the time being. The execution of the Russian Contract kept the works, in several districts, fully employed, to the exclusion of all other business.

Returns from firms employing 62,442 workpeople in the week ended 27th May, 1916, showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.2 per cent, in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 2.1 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 4.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

med boat bong b	W	orkpeopl	е.	]	Earnings.		
eightenia liftenna, e - colors <u>evid</u> colors ories evid bes to	Week	Inc. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
ni olganskim ti	27th May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Leicester Country Dis-	2,173 12,271 2,626	Per cent 1.1 + 0.3 + 1.7	Per cent 5.0 - 3.0 - 5.3	£ 3,205 17,497 3,379	Per cent. + 2.5 + 1.8 + 2.0	Per cent. + 5·1 + 3·8 + 3·7	
Northampton Northampton Country	10,292 8,768	+ 0.2	- 2·5 - 3·1	13,894 11,264	+ 6.5 + 3.1	+ 6.6 + 0.7	
District Kettering Stafford and District Norwich and District Bristol and District Kingswood Leeds and District Manchester and District Birmingham and District Other parts of England and Wales	3,690 2,617 4,514 1,300 2,092 2,181 3,781 623 1,988	+ 0·2 + 1·9 + 1·2 + 1·0 + 3·8 - 1·3 + 0·2 - 6·7 + 2·8	$\begin{array}{c} -5.8 \\ -4.1 \\ +0.4 \\ +7.2 \\ -2.8 \\ -0.0 \\ +5.5 \\ -11.5 \\ +3.0 \end{array}$	5,045 3,208 4,756 1,626 2,652 2,592 4,478 733 2,067	+ 4.6 + 1.2 + 2.5 + 7.8 + 3.7 - 0.5 + 5.2 - 12.6 + 6.1	+ 0.8 - 1.2 - 0.4 + 16.8 + 2.7 + 6.8 + 16.0 + 0.4 + 13.1	
ENGLAND AND WALES	58,916	+ 0.3	- 2.2	76,396	+ 3.3	+ 4.3	
SCOTLAND	2,979 547	+ 0.2	- 2·3 + 3·4	3,621 568	+ 1.0	+ 0.9	
UNITED KINGDOM	62,442	+ 0.3	- 2.1	80,585	+ 3.2	+ 4.2	

The exports (British and Irish) of boots and shoes of leather during May, 1916, amounted to 103,872 dozen pairs, compared with 81,990 dozen pairs a month ago and 75,611 dozen pairs a year ago.

#### LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, with overtime in certain districts. It was still reported as quiet, however, and worse than a year ago in some branches of the saddlery and harness trades at Walsall, and also with curriers

Trade Unions with 3,841 members, exclusive of those serving with the colours, reported 1.7 per cent. as unemployed at the end of May, compared with 2.1 per cent. at the end of April and 0.8 per cent. a year ago.

The imports of raw hides (wet and dry) amounted to 137,400 cwts., an increase of 34,600 cwts. compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 3,500 cwts. compared with a year ago.

The exports (British and Irish) of leather during May, 1916, amounted to 15,400 cwts., compared with 15,500 cwts, in the previous month and 12,700 cwts. 1 year ago.

in May, 1915. Exports of leather manufactures were valued at £135,000, compared with £112,000 in April, 1916, and with £121,000 in May, 1915.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

#### TAILORING TRADE.

BESPOKE.

London.-During May employment showed a further seasonal improvement, but was worse than a year ago. Returns from firms paying £9,518 in wages to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor workers) during the four weeks ended 27th May showed an increase of 14.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 10.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.-In the provinces there was also a seasonal improvement. Employment was reported as good at Liverpool and Belfast, and as fair at Glasgow.

READY-MADE.

In this branch employment was fairly good, but not so good as a month ago or so brisk as a year ago. In several districts employment was affected by the further withdrawal of male labour, and there was also a shortage of women machinists in many cases.

About 6 per cent. of the workers were on short time during the month, and about 18 per cent. were on overtime; in May, 1915, about 44 per cent. of the operatives were reported to be working more than the normal

Returns from firms employing 28,617 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 27th May showed a decrease of 4.8 per cent. in the number employed and of 4.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 12.9 per cent. in the number employed and of 12.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

as been and amount	Indoor Workpeople,							
District.	Numl	er Emple	oyed.	nogara andbu	Earnings,			
	Week ended Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			Week ended 27th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	27th May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Leeds Other places in Yorkshire,	8,527 3,447 4,645	Per cent 3.8 - 1.3 - 3.0	Per cent 14.9 - 0.8 - 13.6	£ 8,385 3,643 4,311	Per cent 2:3 - 5:2 - 4:1	Per cent 9.5 - 0.4 - 14.1		
Lanes and Cheshire Bristol North and West Midland Counties (excluding	1,582 2,143	- 4·3 - 2·6	- 24·2 - 13·9	1,276 1,666	+ 7·0 + 2·5	- 23·7 - 12·9		
Bristol) South Midland and Eastern	2,919	- 2.8	- 4.3	2,545	- 5.8	- 10.2		
Counties London Glasgow Rest of United Kingdom	2,092 1,837 1,425	- 22.5 - 2.9 - 2.0	- 18·2 - 16·3 - 11·2	2,502 1,724 1,100	- 19·0 - 0·7 + 0·5	- 20.9 - 14.7 - 15.1		
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	28,617	- 4.8	- 12.9	27,152	- 4.5	- 12.0		

The total amount of wages paid to outworkers by the above firms showed a decrease of 6 per cent. compared with a month ago, and of 53 per cent. compared with a

At Leeds employment was good, but not so brisk as a year ago; there was some difficulty in fulfilling orders owing to the constant depletion of the male staff: about 16 per cent. of the operatives worked overtime during the month. At Manchester employment was fair, but not so good as a month ago; about 10 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on overtime. At Hebden Bridge, Huddersfield, Liverpool and Wigan employment was good. At Bristol employment showed an improvement compared with a month ago, but was much below the level of a year ago; a good deal of short time was reported. At Stroud employment continued fairly good. At Walsall and Tamworth employment was good; at Norwich, Colchester and Plymouth it was fairly good. In London employment was moderate and worse than a month ago and a year ago. At Glasgow it continued fair, but was not so brisk as a

#### SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

DURING May employment generally continued fairly good; compared with a year ago all the principal districts showed a decline in numbers except London, but there was on the whole an increase in average earnings.

In London, Manchester, Glasgow and other places there was a considerable shortage of male and female

Returns from firms employing 18,365 workpeople in the week ended 27th May showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 3.1 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 1.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. About 14 per cent. of the workers were on short time and 10 per cent. on overtime during the month.

	W	orkpeopl	le.		Earnings.			
District.	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week		(+) or –) on a		
	27th May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
London	4,559 3,033 1,735	Per cent. + 2.4 - 1.4 + 0.5	Per cent. + 3.8 - 8.0 - 3.3	£ 4,299 2,681 1,168	Per cent. + 5.8 - 0.9 - 4.3	Per cent. + 13:9 - 9:4 - 0:5		
S.W. Counties	1,718 1,515 1,597 1,894 1,426 888	- 1.2 - 2.6 - 3.6 - 1.4 - 0.6 - 2.6	- 1.7 - 10.9 - 11.0 - 3.2 - 0.4 + 6.0	1,159 1,288 1,148 1,175 1,069 513	+ 0.5 + 0.3 - 9.6 + 2.6 + 4.1 - 0.6	+ 1.6 - 4.2 - 6.4 + 1.2 + 5.7 + 8.0		
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	18,365	- 0.6	- 3.1	14,500	+ 0.8	+ 1.6		

In London employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago; in Manchester it also continued fairly good, but was not so brisk as a year ago. In the South-Western Counties there was little change as compared with either of the periods under review; in the collar and cuff factories at Barnstaple employment was reported as good, at Bideford and Exeter it was fairly good. At Glasgow employment on the whole was fair, but not so good as a month ago.

In Ireland generally employment was fair; there was some improvement as compared with a month ago at both Londonderry and Belfast.

#### HAT TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the silk hat trade continued bad in London and the Provinces, and was about the same as a year ago: short time was general.

In the *felt* hat trade, owing to enlistments, there were practically no unemployed, but short time was reported in some districts. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of May was 0.1, compared with 0.2 a month ago and 2.8 a year ago. At Denton employment was quiet, but rather better than a month ago and a year ago; about 75 per cent. of the operatives were on short time to the extent of 10-15 hours a week, the short time worked in some departments being in some cases caused by shortage of labour in others. At Stockport employment was fair, and better than a year ago, when 50 per cent. of the operatives were on short time, as compared with 25 per cent. during May, 1916. In Warwickshire employment continued good.

#### OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

In London employment with dressmakers in retail firms was fair, and better than a month ago; it showed, on the whole, little change compared with a year ago. Returns from firms, chiefly in the West End, employing 2,229 dressmakers in the week ended 27th May showed an increase of 8.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 3.2 per cent. compared with a year ago. The supply of labour was unequal to the demand.

With court and private dressmakers employment was fair; firms employing 799 workpeople in the week ended 27th May showed an increase of 1.8 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with a month ago, but a decline of 22.4 per cent. compared with a year ago; 10 per cent. of the workers were reported to have worked overtime, and there was a seasonal shortage of labour. With milliners in the West End employment continued fair, but was worse than a year ago.

#### MANTLE, COSTUME, BLOUSE, ETC., TRADES.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, underclothing and millinery trades returns from firms in London employing 5,077 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 27th May showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 10.4 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment on the whole was fairly good, and there was an insufficient supply of women machinists, etc., especially in the blouse and costume branch.

At Manchester returns from firms employing 4,693 workpeople in the week ended 27th May in the costume, blouse, mantle, etc., trades showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with both a month ago and a year ago. Employment during the month was good on the whole, and a number of firms

reported a scarcity of machinists.

At Glasgow employment was fairly good, and about 37 per cent. of the workers were on overtime during the month. Returns from firms employing 2,193 workpeople showed decreases of 1.6 per cent. and 6.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and a year ago respectively; but this decline in numbers was partly due to the impossibility of obtaining a sufficient supply of machinists and finishers.

#### CORSET TRADE.

Employment continued good at all the principal centres, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms (mainly in England) employing 6,171 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 3.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

#### BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

PRIVATE building work remained quiet, employment being affected by high prices and, to some extent, by difficulty in obtaining delivery of materials. In some districts only repair work was being executed, and many men, especially plasterers and masons, were still working in non-building occupations. Men remaining in the building trade were, however, generally well employed, partly owing to Government requirements, and overtime on war work was frequently reported. The general percentage of "insured" workpeople unemployed in all building occupations was 0.8, compared with 1.0 in April and 1.4 a year ago. For plasterers the percentage was as high as 3.0, but for painters, plumbers, navvies and labourers it was 0.7 or less.

Occupations,	Number Insured at end of	Percentage Unem- ployed	Inc. (+) or on	
TO THE MARK	May, 1916.	at end of May.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Carpenters Bricklayers Masons Plasterers Painters Plumbers Other skilled occupations Navvies Labourers	112,824 50,228 28,525 14,430 90.051 29,740 33,079 100,048 205,578	1·1 1·0 1·8 3·0 0·6 0·7 0·7 0·4 0·7	- 0·3 - 0·5 - 0·6 - 1·3 - 0·3 - 0·3 - 0·2 - 0·1	$ \begin{array}{rrrr}  & -1.3 \\  & -0.9 \\  & -1.0 \\  & +0.3 \\  & -1.0 \\  & -1.0 \\  & -0.4 \\  & -0.4 \end{array} $
ALL OCCUPATIONS	664,503	0.8	- 0.2	- 0.6

The next Table shows in detail the percentage unemployed in the above occupations in each geographical division. The percentage for all occupations taken together was 0.7 or less in all divisions, with the exception of London, where it was 1.4, and of Ireland, where it was 5.0. For every occupation the highest percentage unemployed was in Ireland, and the next highest was in London, the percentages for masons being 11.9 in Ireland and 2.7 in London, while those for plasterers were 10.4 and 4.1 respectively. Apart from these two divisions the percentage unemployed, with one slight exception, did not exceed 1 per cent. in any occupation, except in the cases of masons and plasterers. Compared with a month ago the percentage in the majority of cases showed either a decrease or no change; where increases were shown they were all very

Compared with a year ago there were reductions in the percentages unemployed in every district, and in most occupations; in the case of plasterers and painters, however, the majority of districts showed an increase.

Districts.	Number Insured.	Per- cent- age Un- em- pl'y'd.	Inc. (-Dec. (-M'nth ago.	+) or -) on a Year ago.	Number Insured.	Per- cent- age Un- em- pl'y'd.	Inc. (Dec. (-M'nth ago.	+) or -) on a Year ago.
TO THE REPORTS	Carrenters.					Brickl	ayers.	
London  Northern Counties North-Western Yorkshire East Midlands Easten & S. E. Counties South-Western Wales Scotland Ireland	21,874 5,271 12,821 8,692 5,318 7,813 15,548 14,660 5,156 10,043 5,628	2·0 0·1 0·4 0·2 0·4 0·2 0·7 0·6 0·4 0·3 6·9	-0.5 -0.3 -0.1 -0.1 -0.1 -0.2 -0.7 -0.1 -1.6	$\begin{array}{c} -2.2 \\ -1.2 \\ -1.8 \\ -1.6 \\ -1.2 \\ -0.4 \\ -0.6 \\ -0.4 \\ -0.5 \\ -5.8 \end{array}$	9,548 2,450 5,963 4,296 3,624 5,661 9,783 4,370 1,468 1,643 1,422	2·0 0·2 0·5 0·3 0·4 0·2 1·0 1·2 0·5  6·8	-1·3 -0·1 -0·1 -0·1 -0·6 -0·8 +0·1 -0·1 -0·1	- 0.9 - 1.4 - 1.7 - 0.6 - 1.4 - 0.3 - 1.1 - 0.5 - 0.5 - 0.5 + 0.7
nordinan al-ord		Masons.				Plast	erers.	. C
London Northern Counties North-Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands Eastern & S. E. Counties South-Western Wales Sootland Ireland	2,018 2,010 2,715 3,493 692 608 797 5,178 4,025 5,152 1,837	2.7  1.5 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.5 1.4 0.8 1.0 11.9	$\begin{vmatrix} -3.1 \\ -0.3 \\ -0.5 \\ -0.3 \\ -0.3 \\ -0.5 \\ -0.5 \\ -0.7 \\ -0.6 \end{vmatrix}$	- 3·3 - 1·7 - 2·4 - 1·1 - 1·6 - 0·6 - 0·7 - 0·9 - 0·7 - 0·8 + 2·8	3,114 613 1,558 1,517 340 700 1,138 1,658 1,149 1,465 1,178	4·1 0·5 2·5 0·5 3·2 2·1 2·7 2·8 0·6 1·4 10·4	$ \begin{vmatrix} -3.2 \\ -0.2 \\ -1.7 \\ -0.1 \\ +0.5 \\ +0.2 \\ -2.8 \\ -0.8 \\ -0.6 \\ +0.2 \\ -1.1 \end{vmatrix} $	+ 0·3 - 0·7 - 1·4 - 0·3 - 0·1 + 0·4 + 0·6 + 2·2 - 1·1 + 0·3 + 2·6
* (1, 20, 30, 940.5)		Painters.				Plum	bers.	der dug
London Northern Counties North-Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands Eastern & S. E. Counties South-Western Wales Scotland Ireland	26,451 3,033 10,945 5,866 3,467 5,994 12,927 8,873 2,607 6,550 3,338	0.9  0.3 0.2 0.3 0.3 0.5 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3	- 0·2 - 0·1 - 0·1 - 0·1 - 0·3 - 0·2 - 3·1	- 0.2 - 0.2 + 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.2  + 0.8	6,762 1,526 4,172 2,611 1,157 1,833 2,975 2,449 838 4,286 1,131	1:4  0:4 0:3 0:3 0:4 0:5 0:4 0:4 0:5	- 0·3 - 0·1 - 0·5 - 0·1 + 0·2 + 0·1 - 0·3 - 0·1 - 0·5	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.2 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.2 \\ +0.2 \\ -1.3 \\ -0.2 \end{array} $
THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH	Othe	r Skill	ed Wor	kers.		Nav	vies.	
London Northern Counties North Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands West Midlands Sasten & E. E. Counties South-Western Wales Scotland Ireland	7,950 2,187 4,433 2,523 2,523 2,523 2,570 2,472 2,192 1,169 5,280 1,024	0.4 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.3	- 0·3 - 0·3 - 0·1 + 0·2 - 0·6 + 0·2 - 0·2 - 1·4	- 0°3 - 1°5 - 1°7 - 0°6 - 0°4 - 0°4 - 0°9 - 0°1	12,813 12,460 4,857 7,227 9,270 7,411 10,636 13,836	0.5 0.1 0.5 0.7 0.1 0.1	- 0·2 + 0·1 + 0·1 + 0·1 + 0·1 + 0·1 + 0·1 + 0·1	-0.2 -0.3 -0.2 -0.4 -0.3 -0.4 -0.2 -0.3
(-) - ((a) (a) (a) + (a)	1	Labo	urers.		A	ll Occ	upation	s.
London Northern Counties North-Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands Eastern & S.E. Counties South-Western Wales Scotland Ireland	14,381 26,968 24,417 11,261 14,769	0.3	- 0·1 - 0·3 + 0·1 - 0·3	- 0°2 - 0°4 - 0°2 - 0°8 - 0°5 + 0°1	31,778 79,441 58,391 30,018 46,787 81,878 71,238 38,309 63,024	0°1 0°4 0°2 0°4 0°3 0°7 0°7 0°3 0°3	- 0.4 - 0.1 - 0.2 - 0.1  - 0.2 - 0.4 - 0.1 - 0.8	- 0.6 - 0.5 - 0.6 - 0.5 - 0.5 - 0.5 - 0.5 - 0.5 - 0.5 - 0.5

# WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

MILL SAWING AND MACHINING.

EMPLOYMENT continued good generally, showing practically no change on a month ago. Overtime was reported on the Tyne and Wear, at Birmingham, Bristol and Dundee, in the Glasgow district, and in engineering

shops at Sheffield. Employment was fair at Liverpool and Leeds, dull at Belfast, and quiet at Edinburgh and Leith

The percentage unemployed at the end of May among workpeople engaged in saw-milling and insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act was 0.6, as compared with 0.6 in the previous month and 1.2 in May, 1915.

#### FURNISHING.

Employment on the whole continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago. At Hull, Birmingham, Sheffield, Manchester and Ipswich it was fair in the furnishing trades generally; overtime was worked on the Tyne and at Birmingham. Cabinetmakers reported employment as quiet at Dublin and Belfast, moderate on the Tees and fair at Liverpool. With upholsterers it continued very quiet in London, dull at Liverpool, and fairly good elsewhere. With french polishers there was a decline in London.

Trade Unions with 15,050 members had 2·1 per cent. unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 2·4 per cent. a month ago and 3·0 per cent. in May, 1915.

#### COACH BUILDING.

Employment continued good on the whole and was about the same as a month ago and a year ago. Overtime was reported in London and at Liverpool, Glasgow, Loughborough and other centres, and both short time and overtime occurred at Saltley and Coventry. There was a decline in employment at Wolverhampton and Gloucester and an improvement at Dublin and Cork. Employment continued quiet at Belfast. It was bad and worse than a month ago at Salford.

Trade Unions with 11,157 members had 0.8 per cent. unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 1.0 per cent. a month ago and 0.8 per cent. a year ago.

#### COOPERS.

Employment continued good, with a slight improvement on a year ago. Overtime was reported at Glasgow and Greenock. Employment continued fair at Burton-on-Trent and Birmingham and was slack at Yarmouth.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Brushmaking.—Employment continued good in all branches, and overtime was reported at a number of centres.

Other Trades.—Employment continued moderate with wheelwrights and smiths. Packing-case makers were well employed generally. Overtime was reported at Bradford, Manchester and Dundee. With skip and basket makers employment was good at Oldham, Leicester and in London; it was fair on the Tyne and slack at Nottingham.

# BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

BRICK TRADE.

THERE was again a marked shortage of male labour of all kinds, but especially of navvies and general labourers, clay-getters and kiln wheelers. The number of workpeople employed was much smaller than in May, 1915, but for this reduced number employment was, on the whole, fairly good, better than a month ago, and considerably better than a year ago. Very little short time was reported.

Employment continued moderate in the Tees and Hartlepools district. It was slack in the Market Harborough and Sileby districts. With makers of caustic tiles at Tamworth and in the Shropshire glazed brick trade employment was good. It continued very good in the Stourbridge district, and was fair in South Staffordshire. Brickmakers were slack generally in Norfolk and Bedfordshire, but employment was fair at Ipswich, Sudbury and Chelmsford. A number of yards remained closed in the Plymouth and Exeter districts. At Bridgwater employment continued slack. It was quiet in the Wrexham and Ruabon district of North Wales.

Returns from firms employing 6,481 workpeople in the week ended 27th May, 1916, showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, but an increase of 1.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 21.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 10.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	W	orkpeopl	e.	Earnings.			
Districts.	Week ended		+) or -) on a	Week ended		(+) or -) on a	
	27th May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire, and	2,625	Per cent.	Per cent 4.0	£ 4,198	Per cent.	Per cent. + 2·3	
Cheshire Jidland and Eastern	1,792	- 2.4	- 35.5	2,410	- 0.3	- 25.9	
Counties 3. and S.W. Counties and	1,220	+ 2.0	- 25.8	1,841	+ 9.3	- 10.4	
Wales Scotland Other Districts	. 594 250	+ 6.5 - 7.1	- 13·2 - 32·6	858 356	+ 6.2 - 4.8	- 2:4 - 22:3	
TOTAL	6,481	- 0.4	- 21.1	9,663	+ 1.8	- 10.1	

#### CEMENT TRADE.

A general shortage of male labour was reported, and much overtime was worked. Employment was good and better than a month ago.

Returns from firms employing 6,917 workpeople in the week ended 27th May, 1916, showed practically no change in the number employed, and an increase of 1.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 13.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 6.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

# PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES.

PAPER TRADES

EMPLOYMENT remained good generally, and was better than a year ago. At some mills, however, a portion of the machinery was idle. In many centres there was again a shortage of male labour.

Returns from firms employing 15,606 workpeople in the week ended 27th May showed a decrease in the number employed of 0.6 per cent. compared with the second week of April, and an increase of 0.6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Michael San Good (5-200 Earling)	Workpeople paid Wages in the week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)		
*amiralia	ended 27th May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
MACHINE-MADE PAPER AND MILLED BOARDS: Northern Counties Midlands, Wales, and Ireland Southern Counties Scotland	4,511 1,096 5,622 3,692	Per cent. + 0·2 + 2·7 - 0·6 - 2·5	Per cent. + 6·3 + 2·0 - 3·6 - 0·5	
TOTAL MACHINE-MADE PAPER, &c Hand-made Paper	14,921 685	- 0.6 - 0.7	+ 0.4 + 4.6	
TOTAL	15,606	- 0.6	+ 0.6	

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 3,503 members had 0.2 per cent. unemployed at the end of May, compared with 0.1 per cent. in each of the three previous months and with 0.4 per cent. in May, 1915.

#### PRINTING TRADES.

Employment continued fairly good in May, and was better than a year ago. Compared with a month ago a further slight decline was reported, partly owing to lack of paper, and in some cases short time was worked. Generally, however, the supply of labour was inadequate, owing to enlistments, the shortage of machine minders being particularly noticeable. A considerable amount of overtime was worked, especially in London.

Returns from Trade Unions with a membership of 45,314 show that the percentage unemployed at the end of May was 1.7, compared with 1.7 a month ago and 4.0 a year ago.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions		at end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Districts.	at end of May, 1916.	May, 1916.	April, 1916.	May, 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ondon forthern Counties and Yorkshire	20,790 4,707	1·4 1·0	1.8 1.0	3·7 5·0	- 0.4	- 2·3 - 4·0
ancashire and Cheshire ast Midland and Eastern Counties	5,989 2,135	2·4 0·9	2.0	4·8 2·7	+ 0.4	- 2.4 - 1.8
Vest Midlands and SW. Counties and Wales	2,462 3,773	1.0	1.7	3·6 2·6	- 0.7 - 0.2	- 2.6 - 1.4
cotland	4,264 1,194	6.9 5.3	1:4 6:3	2·5 9·4	+ 0.9	- 0.5 - 2.5
UNITED KINGDOM	45,314	1.7	1.7	4.0	·	- 2:3

According to returns received from firms employing 12,695 workpeople in the week ended 27th May the number of persons employed showed a decrease of 1.9 per cent. compared with the week ended 15th April, and a decrease of 9.9 per cent. compared with a year ago; the amount of wages paid showing a decrease of 2.1 per cent. on April, 1916, and of 4.2 per cent. on May, 1915.

was a see of the later	W	orkpeopl	e.	Earnings.		
Districts,	Week Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	27th May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Condon	4,506 1,195 1,889 2,543 376 2,186	Per cent 2.4 - 3.2 - 1.7 - 0.2 + 2.2 - 2.8	Per cent 7.6 - 21.1 - 11.1 - 8.9 - 6.9 - 8.2	£ 8,237 1,624 2,795 3,414 435 2,690	Fer cent 3·3 - 0·8 + 1·5 - 0·3 - 8·2 - 4·2	Per cent 2.5 - 13.7 - 3.7 - 1.8 - 5.5 - 6.4
UNITED KINGDOM	12,695	- 1.9	- 9.9	19,195	- 2.1	- 4.2

#### BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment continued good, with a shortage of labour and a fair amount of overtime, and was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 7,309 workpeople in the week ended 27th May showed a decrease in the number of workpeople employed of 1.5 per cent. compared with the week ended 15th April, while the amount of wages paid showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 5.0 per cent. in the number employed, but an increase of 8.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

W	orkpeop	le.		Earnings.		
Week ended			Week		+) or -) on a	
27th May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
2,706 748	Per cent. + 0.4 - 6.5	Per cent 5.2 + 3.0	£ 3,382 697	Per cent. + 3.5 - 6.1	Per cent. + 16.2 + 4.3	
1,378 1,240	- 0.6 - 3.6	- 8·1 - 3·4	1,239 1,053	+ 0.1	- 2·6 + 3·1	
462 775	+ 1.3	+ 6.9 - 13.8	416 639	- 12·1 - 0·3	+ 25.7	
7,309	- 1.5	- 5.0	7,426	- 0.5	+ 8:3	
	Week ended 27th May, 1916.  2,706 748 1,378 1,240 462 775	Week anded 27th May, 1916.  2,706 + 0.4 748 - 6.5  1,378 - 3.6 1,240 - 462 + 1.3 775 - 2.0	ended 27th May, 1916.	Week ended 27th May, 1916.         Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a ago.         Week ended 27th May, 1916.         Week ended 27th May, 1916.           2.706 + 0.4 - 5.2         - 5.2         3,882           748 - 6.5 + 3.0         - 5.2         3,882           1,240 - 0.6 - 3.4         1,063           462 + 1.3 + 6.9         - 13.8         639	Week ended 27th May, 1916.         Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a ago.         Week ended 27th May, 1916.         Week ended 27th May, ago.         Dec. (-) 08 ago.         Week ended 27th May, 1916.         Dec. (-) 08 ago.         Per Cent. ago.         Per	

Trade Unions with a membership of 5,408 had 0.8 per cent. unemployed at the end of both May and April, 1916, compared with 2.2 per cent. in May, 1915.

TELEFORM OF THE REAL PROPERTY.	No. of Members of Unions	Percen	tage Uner at end of		Increase Decrea	se (-)
dary	at end of May, 1916.	May, 1916.	April, 1916.	May, 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Other Districts	2,898 2,510	0·3 1·4	0.9 0.7	2·7 1·7	- 0.6 + 0.7	- 2·4 - 0·3
UNITED KINGDOM	5,408	0.8	0.8	2.2	PARTY S	- 1:4

#### POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in both the china and earthenware sections was good generally, and showed an improvement on a month ago and a year ago; in the china section the improvement on a year ago was especially marked. Employment continued fair with makers of tiles and sanitary ware. A deficiency of labour was again experienced in all districts, and was most marked in the case of biscuit and glost placers, ovenmen and labourers.

Returns from firms employing 17,194 workpeople in the week ended 27th May showed a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed, but an increase of 1.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease in the number employed of 1.6 per cent., but an increase of 9.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

n becomes A dit. I	Workpeople.			Earnings.			
sith a year ago, the decrease <u>a clas</u> state cont. on May, 1915.	.Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	
.moltre2	27th May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
BRANCHES. China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including unspecified)	3,161 11,179 2,854	Per cent 0.6 - 1.0 - 2.2	Per cent. + 14.9 - 0.9 - 17.2	£ 4,723 12,146 3,019	Per cent. + 3.7 + 2.1 - 1.2	Per cent. + 30.6 + 6.8 - 6.0	
TOTAL	17,194	- 1.2	- 1.6	19,888	+ 1.9	+ 9.3	
Potteries Other Districts	13,083 4,111	- 1·1 - 1·5		13,921 5,967	+ 2.8	+ 6·5 + 16·4	
TOTAL	17,194	- 1.2	- 1.6	19,888	+ 1.9	+ 9.3	

#### GLASS TRADES.

THESE trades continued well employed, any short time worked being due to stoppages for repairs, or to the shortage of certain classes of labour. In many cases overtime was worked. Compared with a year ago an improvement was reported.

Returns from firms employing 10,202 workpeople in the week ended 27th May showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the total number of workpeople employed and an increase of 1.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid in comparison with the week ended 15th April. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 2.8 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 13.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

.etentusek	W	orkpeopl	e.	Earnings.			
AND STREET SHOW THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O	Week		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	
Salar and Maria	27th May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
BRANCHES. Glass Bottle Plate Glass Ware (not	7,292 2,004	Per cent 0.5 + 0.3	Per cent 2.0 - 3.1	£ 12,790 2,856	Per cent. + 1.2 + 2.5	Per cent. + 14.7 + 12.4	
bottles) Other Branches	906	- 2.2	- 8.4	1,218	- 1.5	- 0.8	
TOTAL	10,202	- 0.5	- 2.8	16,864	+ 1.2	+ 13.1	
DISTRICTS. North of England Yorkshire Lancashire and Worcestershire and Warwickshire Other parts of the United Kingdom	843 4,699 1,267 982 789 1,622	Per cent 1.4 - 0.6 - 1.6 - 0.2 - 2.6 + 2.1	Per cent 11·1 - 1·9 + 3·3 - 7·6 - 17·8 + 7·5	£ 1,398 7,986 1,894 1,398 1,318 2,870	Per cent, + 5.4 + 1.9 - 3.4 + 4.3 - 3.7 + 1.5	Per cent, + 5.7 + 12.2 + 16.4 + 6.5 - 1.8 + 31.0	
TOTAL	10,202	- 0.5	- 2.8	16,864	+ 1.2	+ 13.1	

The glass bottle trade remained very active. With flint glass makers and cutters in the Midlands employment continued good. Pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear reported it as good, and better than a month ago. At St. Helens it continued good with sheet and plate glass workers, but was still only moderate with flatteners.

#### FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued good, and overtime was largely worked; but there was some decline on the whole as compared with the previous month, owing to a falling-off in the cocoa, chocolate, &c., and the bacon and preserved meat trades. The pickle and sauce industry showed an improvement, and the other trades comparatively little change. Compared with a year ago, employment showed an improvement on the whole, which was very marked in all the trades except the cocoa, chocolate, &c., and the biscuit and cake trades. In the bacon and preserved meat industry the numbers employed also showed a large increase.

Returns from firms employing 53,436 workpeople in the week ended 27th May showed a decrease of 2.3 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the previous month. Compared with May, 1915, there was a decrease of 1.1 per cent. in the number employed, but an increase of 6.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	M	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.		
Trade.	Week		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
eisslapondeen älk	27th May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Sugar Refining, &c Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	5,265 25,026	Per cent 0.7 - 1.6	Per cent. + 1.7 - 4.8	£ 8,919 25,589	Per cent. + 0.5 - 3.8	Per cent. + 12·3 + 2·3
Biscuits, Cakes, &c Jams, Marmalade, &c Bacon and Preserved Meats Pickles, Sauces, &c	8,985 6,881 6,370 909	- 1.0 - 3.1 - 7.5 + 2.6	- 4.6 + 5.6 + 12.0 + 0.4	8,759 6,470 6,714 799	+ 0.9 - 0.6 - 5.4 + 3.8	- 0.4 + 18.6 + 13.7 + 13.8
TOTAL	53,436	- 2:3	- 1.1	57,250	- 2.2	+ 6.4

There was a very general shortage of labour, which in the sugar refining trade was most marked in the case of workers at the docks. The high price of raw materials also affected the cocoa, chocolate, &c., and the biscuit, &c., trades, and in the former trade the amount of overtime worked showed a reduction towards the end of the month, while a considerable number of workpeople were on short time. The jam and marmalade and bacon and preserved meat trades were still busy to a considerable extent on Government orders, but the latter trade was again stated to be hampered by a shortage of bottles.

# AGRICULTURE.\*

#### ENGLAND AND WALES.

Generally speaking, good progress was made with sowing for roots and with potato planting during May in England and Wales, but the work was not yet completed in some parts. The general deficiency of labour, both skilled and casual, was much felt, and difficulty was reported in keeping the fields clean. Women, however, were being employed to some extent in nearly every district. Horsemen were reported as particularly scarce in Yorkshire, and skilled men in general throughout Buckingham, Oxford and Berkshire. In Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset, in spite of the shortage of labour, comparatively few women had as yet been introduced. Turnip sowing was being delayed owing to labour shortage in Bedford, Northampton and Warwick, and very little hoeing was being done, the crops suffering in consequence.

#### SCOTLAND.

Farm work was hindered in the first half of the month by bad weather. Almost all reports are to the effect that the shortage of labour has become more acute. South Ayr, South-West Forfar, and Bute and Kintyre are the only districts that seem to have managed fairly well so far. With the exception of South-West Aberdeen and North Ayr the amount of female labour available is stated to be very limited.

#### DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

June. 1916.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

EMPLOYMENT continued fair generally except at certain ports on the East Coast, where it was slack. It was not so good as a year ago.

London.—Employment continued fair, and was not so good as a year ago; it was best during the earlier part of the month, when the sale and delivery of wool occurred.

The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in the four weeks ended 27th May was 17,463, an increase of 0.4 per cent. on the previous month, but a decrease of 10.6 per cent. on a year ago.

	Average D	aily Number and at Princi	of Labou pal Whar	rers employe ves in London	d in Docks
Period.	By the Port of London	In Docks.  By Ship-	7 (808) 5 1 5 8 1 7 5 1 6	At 110 Wharves making	Total Docks and Principal
SHIMOTE	Authority or through Contractors.	owners, &c.	Total.	Returns.	Wharves.
Week ended May 6th ,, ,, ,, 13th ,, ,, 20th ,, ,, 27th	7,287 6,837 6,791 6,870	2,938 3,160 2,497 3,034	10,225 9,997 9,288 9,904	7,503 7,695 7,605 7,634	17,728 17,692 16,893 17,538
Average for 4 weeks ended 27th May, 1916.	} 6,947	2,907	9,854	7,609	17,463
Average for Apl., 1916	7,120	2,710	9,830	7,568	17,398
,, ,, May, 1915	7,736	4,042	11,778	7,766	19,544

The numbers employed at the docks and principal wharves on each day\* in May, 1916, were as follows:—

Day of Month.	Number employed.	Day of Month.	Number employed.	Day of Month.	Number employed.
1	17,859	11	18,325	22	17,376
2	17,809	12	17,586	23	17,844
3	17,723	13	16,485	24	18,053
4	17,520	15	16,687	25	17,618
5	17,859	16	16,940	26	17,471
6 8 9	17,598	17	17,147	27	16,868
8	17,853	18	17,055	29	17,242
9	17,614	19	16,962	30	17,514
10	18,291	20	16,566	31	15,259

Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks during May was 2,367, compared with 2,276 a month ago and 2,294 during May, 1915. ...

#### OTHER ENGLISH AND WELSH PORTS.

East Coast.—Employment on the Tyne was fair generally and better than a month ago, and some overtime was reported. On the Wear it was fairly good on cargoes of timber and pit props. Trimmers and teemers on both rivers were fairly well employed. Overtime continued to be worked at Blyth, and employment was good and better than a month ago. It continued fairly good at Hartlepool and good at Middlesbrough. Employment was slack generally at Hull, Grimsby, Goole, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Lynn and Ipswich. There was a slight improvement on a month ago at Harwich.

South and West Coasts.—Employment continued fair at Plymouth and very good at Dartmouth; it was good at Falmouth and slack with coal lumpers at Hayle. At Bristol and Gloucester employment was slack, showing a decline on a month ago and a year ago. At Cardiff, Newport and Barry dock workers continued well employed generally, and coal trimmers were still very busy. Employment continued good at Liverpool, but less overtime was worked than a year ago.

#### SCOTTISH AND IRISH PORTS.

Employment was quiet at Dundee, but improved towards the close of the month. It was very fair and better than a month ago at Glasgow, and continued very good at Greenock, Ayr and Troon. Employment was dull at Belfast, except on Government work, and bad at Cork and Limerick.

\* Sundays are omitted.

#### FISHING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT was good on the whole, except at certain ports on the East Coast, and weather conditions were favourable.

East Coast.—At Hartlepool employment was moderate with fishermen and slack with fish curers. At Hull it continued good with fishermen and fish dock labourers, but was moderate and worse than a month ago with fish curers. At Grimsby it was good with fishermen and fair with fish dock labourers and curers. Fishing operations were still suspended at Yarmouth, and most of the men had found other employment. Employment was quiet generally at Lowestoft. It was moderate but slightly better than a month ago at Brightlingsea.

South Coast.—Fishermen were well employed off the coasts of Devon and Cornwall, and there was some shortage of labour. Employment was fairly good with fish curers, packers and carters.

Scotland.—Employment was good at Arbroath and Montrose. At Aberdeen it was good with fishermen and fish dock labourers, and fair with fish curers. It continued fair with fishermen at Peterhead and at Macduff generally. It was still bad at Fraserburgh.

#### FISH LANDED IN MAY, 1916.

	Qua	ntity.	Value.		
and the second production	May, 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on May, 1915.	May, 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on May, 1915.	
Fish (other than shell) : England and Wales Scotland Ireland	Cwts. 457,344 269,185 80,854	Cwts.  - 31,614 + 103,644 + 35,452	£ 616,337 216,014 49,163	£ - 1,840 + 69,297 + 26,816	
Shell Fish	807,383	+ 107,482	881,514 40,561	+ 94,273 + 5,591	
TOTAL VALUE	www.pak	200 = 100	922,075	+ 99,864	

#### SEAMEN.

The supply of seamen for mercantile ships during May was almost equal to the demand. From South Shields it was reported that the supply of seamen was in excess of the demand, and that for firemen and trimmers considerably exceeded it; from Swansea the supply of seamen was slightly in excess of the demand. Shortage of seamen was reported from Newport (Mon.) and Penarth. At nearly all the other ports included in the Table the supply was stated to be quite equal to the demand.

		Numl	ber of Sea	men* shi	pped in		
Principal Ports.			(+) or -) on a	Five	Five months ended		
	May, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May, 1915.	May, 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) in 1916.	
ENGLAND AND WALE East Coast— Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Grimsby	S: 1,619 198 356 1,232 13	+ 561 + 35 + 122 + 6 - 12	+ 141 - 53 + 189 + 106 - 31	8,423 1,537 924 6,061 313	7,879 1,127 1,739 5,469 147	- 544 - 410 + 815 - 592 - 166	
Bristol Channel— Bristol † Newport, Mon Cardiff † Swansea	1,024 1,167 4,674 313	+ 370 + 577 + 863 + 180	- 152 + 416 + 383 - 24	5,463 5,321 22,978 1,853	4,731 4,229 20,886 1,100	- 732 - 1,092 - 2,092 - 753	
Other Ports— Liverpool London Southampton	10,864 7,337 501	+ 1,149 +1,877 - 299	- 1,484 + 429 - 352	65,489 38,818 6,310	52,212 34,064 4,048	$ \begin{vmatrix} -13,277 \\ -4,754 \\ -2,262 \end{vmatrix} $	
SCOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil a Grangemouth	274 nd 19	- 41 - 12		1,745 420	2,204 202	+ 459 - 218	
Glasgow	2,703	+ 683	- 243	14,865	12,796	- 2,069	
IRELAND: Belfast	210	+ 90	+ 37	2,606	709	- 1,897	
TOTAL	32,504	+ 6,149	- 823	183,126	153,542	-29,584	

<sup>\*</sup> It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.
† Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

‡ Including Barry and Penarth.

<sup>\*</sup> Based on information supplied by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

# STATISTICAL TABLES.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

# TRADE DISPUTES.\*

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

(a) DISPUTES IN MAY.

Number and Magnitude.-The number of new disputes in May was 41, as compared with 55 in the previous month and 63 in May, 1915. In these new disputes 11,955 workpeople were directly, and 2,558 indirectly involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before May and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 30,439 workpeople involved in trade disputes in May, 1916, as compared with 54,656 in the previous month and 51,575 in May, 1915.

New Disputes in May, 1916.—In the following Table the new disputes for May are summarised by trades affected:-

Groups of	No. of	No. of Workpeople Involved.			
Trades.	Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly	Total.	
Building	11 5 1 4 1 5 3 2 8	1,611 4,479 150 625 5 409 1,609 1,678 1,173 216	40  124 99 2,000 295	1,611 4,519 150 625 129 508 3,609 1,678 1,468 216	
тотак, мау, 1916	41	11,955	2,558	14,513	
TOTAL, APRIL, 1916	55	9,943	956	10,899	
TOTAL, MAY, 1915	63	39,913	8,327	48,240	

Causes.—Of the 41 new disputes, 22 arose on demands for advances in wages, 4 against proposed reductions in wages, 2 on questions of hours of labour, 5 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 3 on details of working arrangements, 3 on questions of Trade Union principle, and 2 on other matters. Results.—During the month settlements were effected

in the case of 27 new disputes, directly involving 7,972 workpeople, and 12 old disputes, directly involving 852 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 12 were settled in favour of the workpeople, 10 in favour of the employers, and 17 were compromised. In the case of 9 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotia-

Aggregate Duration.—The number of working days lost in May by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 125,200. In addition, 182,200 working days were lost in May owing to disputes which began before May and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total aggregate duration in May of all disputes, new and old, was 307,400 days, as compared with 654,600 in the previous month, and 246,700 in May, 1915.

# (b) DISPUTES IN THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1915 AND 1916. $\dagger$

	Ja	an. to May	1915.	Ja	in. to May,	1916.
Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in progress.
Building Coal Mining Other Mining and	21 20 1	9,460 22,193 33	74,000 86,300 1,100	48 23 4	5,525 18,845 492	129,800 64,600 11,400
Quarrying Engineering	46 25	16,295 2,848	170,900 24,200	31 5	8,618 277	95,000 600
Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile	21 32	9,699 20,672	43,400 142,400	14 30	2,493 34,873	6,600 803,400
Clothing Transport	45	2,005 14,525	10,100 88,900	12 24 66	5,241 19,170 15,847	25,000 84,300 334,200
Other Trades	998	11,963	121,600 762,900	257	111,381	1,559,900

	PRINCIPAL	DIGDITUTE	WHICH	DECAN	OR	ENDED	IN	MAY.	
(0)	PRINCIPAL	DISPUTES	WHICH	BEGAN	Un	FUDED	111	MIHI.	

Occupations and Locality.‡	Num Workpeop	ber of le involved.	Date when Dispute	Duration in Working	Cause or Object.;	Result.‡
Occupations and Booming.	Directly. Indirectly		began.	Days.		
BUILDING:— Painters—Bradford.	200		19th April	22	Dissatisfaction with result of recent arbitration awarding advance in wages of 3/d. per hour where 1/2/d. per hour	Advance of 1d. instead of 3/d. per hour granted by employers.
Painters—Birkenhead.	600		1st May		had been demanded. For advance in wages of 2½d. per hour and other altera- tions in working rules.	No settlement reported.
Painters—Liverpool.	787		1st May	20	For advance in wages of 2½d. per hour, and other altera- tions in working rules; em-	Employers' offer accepted.
		30 mil		-2570 St	ployers offering advance of ld. per hour and increased allowance for country work.	reservably and better that
COAL MINING:— Miners—Coatbridge.	1,500		27th May	T	For recognition of Trade Union.	No settlement reported.
Engineering:— Card setting machine tenters, card dressers, fitters, grinders, and labourers —Yorkshire and Lancashire.	230	270	13th Dec.	134	For advance in wages of 15 per cent.	Agreement arrived at involving a modified advance.
BOOT AND SHOE:— Lads, girls, and other workpeople— Northampton.	1,500§	2,000§	16th May	4	For a war bonus.	Bonus granted of 6d. per week to those of 14 and 15 years of age, and 1s. to those of 16 and 17 years.
Transport:— Taxi-cab drivers and washers—London	1,578		10th May	6	Against proposed reduction in mileage guarantee per gallon of petrol (sold to drivers at fixed price).	Proposal withdrawn.
PRINTING AND PAPER TRADES:— Lithographic printers—Glasgow	163		8th May	6	Demand that no lock-out or suspension of members of Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers take place in the Glasgow area,	Agreement signed providing that no strike or lock-out take place in the Glasgow area till after repeated consideration by both parties in joint meeting.
			100000	10	on account of any dispute arising outside that area.	Demands granted.
Paper makers (hand-made)—South of England and Wales.		500	1st May	19	For advance in wages and other concessions.	ta a mon a no ball to
Furnishing trades employees—Bristol	220		13th Jan.	103	For additional war bonus of 5 per cent.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
OTHER TRADES:— Female workpeople in underclothing, shirt and aerated water factories— Glasgow.	255	15	11th May	10	Refusal of underclothing workers to accept alleged reduction in piece rate for certain garments; followed by demands for advances in wages.	Piece rate in question to be submitted to arbitration and other demands to be considered.
Laundry workers, vanmen and boys-	220	30	13th May	3	For war bonus of 2s. per week.	Work resumed on old conditions.
Glasgow (near). Undertakers' assistants—Liverpool			7th May	2	For abolition of Sunday	Demand conceded.

DISPUTES STILL IN PROGRESS.—27 disputes, involving about 4,800 workpeople, were in progress at the time of going to press.

\* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days.

† In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information.

† The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved" (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes). The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

§ Estimated.

#### June, 1916. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.\* [Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

THE increases in rates of wages (including war bonuses) reported to the Department as taking effect in May, affected over 370,000 workpeople, and resulted in a total increase of about £31,000 per week. No decreases in rates were reported.

The industries which accounted for the largest number of workpeople affected were coal mining (over 130,000), woollen and worsted (64,000), engineering (46,000), pottery (40,000), and building (nearly 40,000). Changes in January-May.—The total number of

workpeople affected by the changes in wages which have been reported to the Department as taking place during the five months ended 31st May, 1916, was about 1,620,000, of whom all but 1,400 received a net increase. The net effect of all these changes was an increase of about £140,000 per week.

The extent to which the different groups of trades have contributed to these totals is shown below:-

Group of Trades.	No. of Workpeople affected.	Amount of Net Increase per week.
D11.11	2 0 00 200 00 00	£
Building	72,952	10.274
Coal Mining	666,100	56,529
Iron and Other Mining	20,180	2,891
Quarrying	4,257	660
Pig Iron Manufacture	22,076	3,951
Iron and Steel Manufacture	58,690	11,992
Engineering and Shipbuilding	136,965	
Othon Motol	22,778	7,281
Montile		2,409
Clastina.	417,626	24,043
	39,609	2,781
Transport	52,010	9,386
Printing, Paper, &c	15,878	1,394
Glass, Brick, Pottery, Chemical, &c	50,236	2,470
Other Trades	25,395	2,626
Local Authority Services	15,094	1,401
TOTAL	1,619,846	140,088

	Later of Actions		CIPAL CHANGES TAKING	EFFECT 1	IN MAY, 1916.
Trade.	Locality.	Date trom which change took effect.	Occupations.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected.	Particulars of Change.
	NORTHERN COUNTIES:		Changes in Rates		
	Carlisle	1 May	Painters, grainers and writers	100	Increase of 1½d. per hour (8½d. to 10d.), in lieu of war bonus of 4s. per week granted in 1915.  Increase of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change, painters,
	Sunderland YORKSHIRE:	29 May	Labourers	400	10d., grainers and writers, 11d. Increase of ¼d. per hour.
	Batley Bradford Dewsbury and Batley	1 May 1 May 1 May	Masons	60 800 80	Increase of ½d. per hour (9½d. to 10d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (9½d. to 10d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (9d. to 9½d.).
lon als Inche Ares lo sesse los ester bases	Doncaster Huddersfield	1 May 1 May {	Carpenters and joiners  Masons  Carpenters and joiners  Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plasterers and slaters	150 200 250	Increase of ½d. per hour (9d. to 9½d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (10d. to 11d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (9½d. to 10½d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (10d. to 10½d.).
and pull investors	Hull	15 May-	Masons	2,200	Increase of ½d. per hour (banker hands, 10¼d. to 10¼d.; fixers, 10¼d. to 11¼d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (8d. to 8½d., including ½d. war
	Leeds Pudsey	8 May 1 May	Painters	400	bonus). Increase of ½d. per hour (8½d. to 9d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (8½d. to 9½d.).
	Spen Valley and Mirfield Spen Valley	1 May	Plumbers	30	Increase of ½d. per hour (9d. to 9½d).
	Wakefield LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE :—	1 May 8 May	Carpenters and joiners Painters	100 80	Increase of 1d. per hour (8½d. to 9½d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (8½d. to 9d.).
	Altrincham, Sale and District	1 May	Carpenters and joiners	200	Increase of 3/2d. per hour (103/2d. to 11d.).
	Ashton - under - Lyne, Hyde, Denton and Stalybridge District	1 May	Carpenters and joiners	350	Increase of 1/2d. per hour (10d. to 101/2d.).
	District		Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, and plumbers	1	Increase of 1d. per hour (11d. to 1s.).
	Birkenhead and District	1 May	Masons Bricklayers', masons' and plasterers'	1,500	Increase of 1d. per hour (banker hands, 11d. to 1s.; fixers, 11½d. to 1s. 0½d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (7d. to 8d.).
	Pistrico	100 100 100	labourers  Navvies and general builders' labourers	Transport	Increase of 1½d. per hour (6½d. to 7¾d.).
Puilding	Blackburn	}	Joiners', masons' and general builders' labourers	120	Increase of 1/2d. per hour (61/2d. to 7d.).
Building (	Blackburn	1 May	Hod carriers and plasterers' labourers Flaggers' and slaters' labourers Bricklayers	100 40 250	Increase of ¼d. per hour (7¼d. to 7¾d.). Increase of ¼d. per hour (7d. to 7¼d.). Increase of ¼d. per hour (10¼d. to 11d.).
	Bolton and District	1 May	Masons	600	Increase of ½d. per hour (10½d. to 11d.).  Increase of ½d. per hour (banker hands, 10d. to 10½d.; fixers, 10½d. to 11d.).  Increase of ½d. per hour (10d. to 10½d.).  War bonus of 3s, per week.  Increase of ½d. per hour (0d. to 10½d.).
: 158702 30-307	Street Safetier		Asphalters and concreters	125 50	
	Bury & District Eccles, Swinton	1 May { 1 May	Carpenters and joiners Slaters and tilers Bricklayers	200 12 100	Increase of ½d. per hour (10d. to 10½d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (9½d. to 10d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (10½d. to 11d.).
	and Irlam Eccles	1 May	Labourers	150	Increase of 1d. per hour (everystors and labourers 61/4
	Heywood	1 May	Carpenters and joiners	100	folders and tackle hands, 7%d, to 8%d., scaf-
	Horwich Hyde & Denton Lancaster	1 May 1 May	Carpenters and joiners ::: Painters	30 ···	Increase of ½d. per hour (9½d. to 10d.).
	Littleborough	1 May 1 May	Plasterers	30	Increase of ½d. per hour (9d. to 9½d.), Increase of ½d. per hour (9½d. to 10d.), Increase of 1d. per hour (11d. to 1s.).
to degreed using the	collect (Lot of Fer	in the star	and plumbers Masons	STREET LEED NO.	Increase of 1d. per hour (banker hands, 11d. to 1s.; fixers, 11%d. to 1s. 0%d.).
	Liverpool and District	1 May	Staters Scaffolders Scaffolders Staters' and	7,000	Increase of 1d. per hour (10½d. to 11½d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (7½d. to 8½d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (7d. to 8d.).
C amp of man 4			plasterers' labourers, and cranemen Navvies and general builders' labour-		Increase of 1d. per hour (6½d. to 7½d.).
	Macclesfield	24 May 1 May {	ers Painters Bricklayers Painters	2,000 50 100	Increase of 1d. per hour (9½d. to 10½d.). Increase of ¾d. per hour (8¼d. to 9¼d.). Increase of ¾d. per hour (8¼d. to 8¾d.)
to the property	Manchester, Salford, and District	1 May	Painters	1,150 260	Increase of 1d. per hour (9½d. to 10½d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (9d. to 10d.).
Arela despessor	Middleton and { District	1 May 8 May	Carpenters and joiners	} 50 {	Increase of 1d. per hour (9½d. to 10¼d.).
	Oldham and District	1 May {	Painters Bricklayers, and carpenters and joiners Plasterers' labourers	700	Increase of ½d. per hour (10½d. to 11d.).
reals desperage	Radcliffe, White-	1 May {	Bricklayers' labourers and navvies Carpenters and joiners Painters	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	Increase of ½d. per hour (7½d. to 8d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (7d. to 7½d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (10d. to 10½d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (9d. to 9½d.).
	Ramsbottom	1 May	Carpenters and joiners	50	Increase of ½d. per hour (9½d. to 10d.).

\* Exclusive of agricultural labourers, seamen, railway servants, police, and Government employees.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected.	Particulars of Change.
estant to	agades decrease	از خالت د	Changes in Rates of W	ages (contin	med). The transfer of the state
	Rochdale St. Helens Southport Swinton, Pendle-	1 May 1 May 1 May 1 May	Carpenters and joiners Painters and paperhangers Carpenters and joiners Painters	300 120 200 90	Increase of 1d. per hour (10d. to 101/4d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (91/4d. to 101/4d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (91/4d. to 101/2d). Increase of 1/2d. per hour (91/2d. to 10d.).
250 mg	bury, etc. Wigan	1 May	Bricklayers	200 30 225 45	Increase of ½d. per hour (10½d. to 11d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (10d. to 10½d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (9½d. to 10d.). Increase of ¾d. per hour (9½d. to 10½d.).
	MIDLAND AND EASTERN COUNTIES: Bedford	3 May	Plasterers	25	Increase of ½d. per hour (9½d. to 10d.).  Increase of ½d. per hour in standard rate (8d. to 8½d.), and war bonus, in addition, of ½d. per hour.
93.14 93.14 93.14 93.14 114.3	Burton-on-Trent	1 May	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, and plumbers Masons  Plasterers  Painters  Woodcutting machinists  Sawyers	1,000	Increase of ½d. per hour (9d. to 9½d.).  Increase of ½d. per hour (banker hands, 9d. to 9½d.; fixers, 9½d. to 10d.).  Increase of ½d. per hour (9½d. to 10d.).  Increase of ½d. per hour (8¼d. to 8¾d.).  Increase of ½d. per hour (9d. to 9½d.).  Increase of ½d. per hour (8d. to 8½d.).
	Cheltenham	1 May	Labourers Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plasterers and plumbers Painters Labourers, scaffolders, stone sawyers, and drainers Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and	700	Increase of ½d. per hour (6½d. to 7d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (8¼d. to 9¾d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (8½d. to 9¾d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (labourers, 6d. to 6½d.; scaffolders, stone sawyers and drainers, 6½d. to 7d.), and war wage, in addition, of 4d. for each full day worked. Increase of ½d. per hour (7½d. to 8d.).
	Cirencester	1 May	joiners, slaters, plumbers, and plasterers Painters	300 {	Increase of ½d. per hour (7d. to 7½d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (5½d. to 6d.). Increase of ¾d. per hour (9¼d. to 10d.).
Parties Trans	Derby Grimsby	1 May (	Carpenters and joiners Carpenters and joiners	300 100	Increase of \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour (9d. to 9\( \frac{1}{2} \)d.).  Increase of \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour (9d. to 9\( \frac{1}{2} \)d.).
	Leicester Lincoln	1 May 1 May	Plumbers	70 200 50	Increase of 3/d. per hour (10d. to 103/d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (81/d. to 91/d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (71/d. to 81/d.).
	Loughborough	1 May	Painters	400	Increase of 1d. per hour (7½d. to 8½d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (9d. to 10d.).
	Mansfield	1 May	Carpenters and joiners, and plumbers Builders' labourers Bricklayers, and carpenters and joiners		Increase of 1d. per hour (8½d. to 9½d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (6d. to 7d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (8½d. to 9d.) in standard rate, and (in addition) war bonus of ½d. per hour increased to 1d. per hour.
Sylan as day	Redditch	1 May	Labourers	150	Increase of ½d. per hour (5½d. to 6d.) in standard rate, and (in addition) war bonus of ½d. per hour increased to 1d. per hour.
ter UL mil	Shrewsbury	1 May	Bricklayers Carpenters and joiners Labourers	} 100 150 {	Increase of ½d. per hour (8¾d. to 9¼d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (8¾d. to 9¼d.). Increase of ½d. per hour. Increase of ½d. per hour (9¼d. to 9¾d.).
Building {	Stoke-on-Trent, Newcastle-un- der-Lyme and	1 May	Bricklayers Carpenters and joiners, masons, and plasterers Woodcutting machinists	5 2 200	Increase of ½d. per hour (9½d. to 9½d.).  Increase of ½d. per hour (9d. to 9½d.).  Increase of 1d. per hour (8½d. to 9½d.).  Increase of 1d. per hour (8½d. to 9½d.).  Increase of 1d. per hour (8½d. to 9½d.).
	District		Painters	2,000	Increase of 1d. per hour (8¼ d. to 9¼ d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (7d. to 7½ d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (6½ d. to 7d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (5½ d. to 6d.).
	Strond Tamworth	1 May 1 May	Builders' labourers	35	Increase of 2d. per hour (7 2d. to 8d.).
and and	COUNTIES: Exeter Portsmouth	1 May 1 May	Painters Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters, machinists, labourers and	130 1,500	Increase of ½d. per hour (7d. to 7½d.). War bonus of 2s. 6d. per week.
	Tunbridge Wells Weymouth	May May	navvies Labourers Painters and decorators	100 50	Increase of 1/2d. per hour (6d. to 61/2d.). Increase of 1/2d. per hour.
	MONMOUTH: Abertillery	1 May {	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, and plasterers	} 100 {	Increase of ½d. per hour (9d. to 9½d.). Increase of ½d. per hour.
	Newport (Mon.). Pontypridd	1 May 1 May	Painters Painters	185 50 50	Increase of ½d. per hour (9d. to 9½d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (8d. to 8½d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (8d. to 8½d.).
	Merthyr Rhondda, Valley	1 May 1 May	Painters	60	Increase of ½d. per hour (8d. to 8½d.). Increase of id. per hour (9½d. to 10½d.). Increase of id. per hour (banker hands, 9½d. to 10½d.;
	Swansea	1 May-	Painters Scaffolders, stone sawyers, &c Labourers	1,800	fixers, 10d. to 11d.).  Increase of 1d. per hour (9d. to 10d.).  Increase of 1d. per hour (7d. to 8d.).  Increase of 1d. per hour (6½d. to 7½d.).
5 Mgs 2, 120 St 2	Scotland: Aberdeen Dundee Edinburgh and	1 May 1 May 1 May	Masons	100 55 140	Increase of 1d. per hour (9d. to 10d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (10d. to 10½d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (10d. to 10½d.).
	Glasgow and District Paisley, Renfrew and Barrhead	1 May { 1 May	Bricklayers Slaters * Plumbers	500 550 150	Increase of ¼d. per hour (11d. to 11¼d.). Increase of ¼d. per hour (10½d. to 11d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (11d. to 11½d.).
agest 1 to 10	IRELAND: Belfast	19 May	Bricklayers and carpenters and joiners* Brick and stone layers	1,900	Increase of 1d. per hour (9d. to 10d.) in lieu of war bonus of 3s, per week granted in 1915.  Increase of ½d. per hour in standard rate (9½d. to 10d.),
	Dublin	12 May 22 May	Carpenters and joiners Plasterers	1,300 200	and war bonus, in addition, of ½d. per hour. Increase of ¾d. per hour (9d. to 9¾d.). Increase of ¾d. per hour (9d. to 9¾d.), and war bonus, in addition, of ¼d. per hour.
	Waterford	29 May 1 May	Painters	800 85 1,300	War bonus of 4d. for each day worked. Increase of 3s. per week (33s. to 36s.). Increase of 7d. per day (8s. 8d. to 9s. 3d.).
	Northumberland .	1 & 8 May	Mechanics Enginemen	1,600 950 350	Increase of 7d. per day (7s. 6d. to 8s. 1d.). Increase of 7d. per day (8s. 3d. to 8s. 10d. for winding enginemen; 7s. 8d. to 8s. 3d. for others). Increase of 12 per cent., making wages 90 per cent. above
Coal Mining	Durham	8 & 15 May	Hewers, other underground workers, deputies, enginemen, boiler- minders, mechanics, cokemen and	120,000	the standard of 1879. Increase of 10 per cent., making wages 88% per cent. above the standard of 1879.
	Cumberland	27 May	other surface workers  Hewers, other underground workers, and surface workers	8,300	Increase of 3½ per cent., making wages 23½ per cent. above the standard of April, 1915.
Iron Mining and Quarrying	North Lines	7 May	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	900	Increase, under sliding scale, of 4½ per cent., making wages 34½ per cent. above the standard of May, 1909.

	\$150.000 BEST	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	000000				
* Gon ale	o under	( Changes	in F	OHITE	of I	abour.	AL SECURE

June, 1916.	THE BOARD	OF TRADE	LABOUR	GAZETTE.
-------------	-----------	----------	--------	----------

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected.	Particulars of Change.
		1111111	Changes in Rates of V	Vages (contin	ued).
ireclay	S. Staffs, and	/ 1st pay	Pikemen	) (	Increase of 4d, per day.
Mining	E. Worcester- shire	day in May	Other underground workers Surface workers (male)	500	Increase of 3d. per day. Increase of 2d. per day. Increase of 5 per cent. on the basis rates of 1911.
ranite Quar-	Aberdeen and Peterhead	1 May	Granite cutters, scabblers, turners, polishers and toolsmiths	1,500	Increase of 1d. per hour in standard rates (cutters, turners toolsmiths 8d. to 9d., polishers 7d. to 8d.).
rying, etc.	North Lines	7 May	Blastfurnacemen	1,600	Increase, under sliding scale, of 4½ per cent., making wage
Manufacture	West Scotland	1 May	Blastfurnacemen and labourers	3,500	Increase, under sliding scale, of 15 per cent., making wage 70 per cent. above the standard of Jan., 1899.* Increase, under sliding scale, of 9d. per ton (12s. 9d. t
A-Access of	Northumber- land, Durham	29 May {	Iron puddlers	750 3,000	13s. 6d.). Increase, under sliding scale, of 7½ per cent.
n and Steel	and Cleveland England and Scotland	7 May	Iron and steel millmen Steel melters, pitmen, &c Gas producermen & charge wheelers	2,400 730	Increase of 3% per cent.
	West Scotland	29 May	Iron puddlers	} 2,900 {	Increase, under sliding scale, of 9d. per ton, making wage 14s. 6d. per ton, plus bonus of 1d. per heat.
SING (	Bradford	1st full	Fitters, turners, smiths, machinemen,	4,000	Increase, under sliding scale, of 7½ per cent. Increase on piece rates of 2½ per cent.; and on time rates 1s. per week.
107 0 C 54	0.000	pay after 16 May	brassmoulders and finishers, pattern makers, coremakers, dressers, elec- trical workers, smiths' strikers, &c.		at 1 200 the continued of the
101.000,314 987.167, + 108.1705 101.29	Halifax	1st full pay after 16 May	Fitters, turners, smiths, machinemen, brassmoulders and finishers, plumbers, joiners, ironmoulders, patternmakers, coremakers, electrical workers, boilermakers, and	2,000	Increase on piece rates of 2½ per cent., and on time rates 1s. per week.
307,828,34	Leeds	1st full pay after 16 May	enginemen All men employed in engineering shops, boiler shops and foundries	30,000	Increase on piece rates of 2½ per cent., and on time rates 1s. per week.
gineering	Moderand (	1st full	Fitters, turners, smiths, and pattern- makers	150	Increase on piece rates of 5 per cent., and on time rates 2s. per week.
and the state of t	Todmorden	pay in May	Labourers, fettlers, strikers, drillers, etc.	J. Marianil	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week to shop labourers, and 1s. p week to foundry labourers and other classes. Increase on piece rates of 2½ per cent., and on time rates
BERTEIN	Barrow - in -Fur- ness	1st full pay after 16 May	Fitters, turners, toolmakers, machine- men, brass finishers, and electrical workers	5,000	1s. per week.
	Burnley, Nelson, and Colne	19 May	Fitters, turners, smiths, toolmakers, machinemen and patternmakers	1,000	Increase of 1s. per week.
or or symme software	Oldham	11 May {	Plate-moulders Iron and steel dressers	550 }	Increase of 1s. per week. Increase on piece rates of 2½ per cent., and on time rates
two (65) 40	Preston	May	Fitters, turners, smiths, machinemen, brassmoulders and finishers, patternmakers, coppersmiths and	1,800	1s. per week.
seds tol	Dundee	1st full	smiths' strikers Fitters and turners	600	Increase of 1s. per week.
daT un	Bradford and District	pay after 24 May May	Warpers, twisters, weavers, and all other operatives (except overlookers and tuners) engaged in	20,000	War bonus of 7½ per cent., granted in 1915, increased to 12 per cent.
oollen and Worsted	Huddersfield and the Holme and Colne Valleys	1st pay day after 29 April	woollen and worsted manufacture Woollen and worsted operatives (ex- cept warpers, healders and twisters in the fine cloth trade, dyers, finishers and pressers, and power loom tuners)	38,000	War bonuses previously granted increased by 1s. per week fall time-workers rated at, and piece-workers earning 10s. less per week, by 1s. 6d. per week for males rated at earning over 10s. and under 20s. per week, by 2s. per we for males rated at or earning 20s. or over per week, and
34 750%	Morley and Dis- trict	Pay day nearest 19 May	Woollen and worsted operatives	6,000	1s. 6d. for females rated at or earning over 10s. per week. War bonuses previously granted increased by 1s. per week is workpeople earning 10s. or less, by 1s. 6d. per week is males earning over 10s. and up to 20s., by 2s. per week is males earning over 20s. and up to 40s., and by 1s. 6d. per week for females earning over 10s.
nen and Jute	Forfar	19 May	All male operatives, of 18 years and over	600	War bonus of 5 per cent. on weekly wages of more than 40s
ce	Nottingham	1st pay after	Lace makers (levers section)	650t	war bonus of 5 per cent. on weekly wages of more than 400
	Leicester	20 May 25 to 27 May	Boot and shoe operatives (of 18 years and upwards), excluding those	17,000	War bonuses of 1s. 6d. to 3s. per week, granted in 1915, creased by 1s. per week.
PET PER	Northampton	22 May	engaged on Government contracts; Boot and shoe operatives (under 18	2,000	War bonus of 6d. per week to boys and girls of 14 and years of age, and of 1s. per week to those of 16 and
ot and Shoe	Norwich	8 May	years of age)  Boot and shoe operatives	3,900	years of age.  War bonus, granted in 1915, increased from 2s. to 3s. 6d. 1 week for men to whom the minimum wage applies; from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per week for girls (18 years of age); and from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per week for girls (18 years of age);
inting	Birmingham	1st pay (	Compositors and machinemen (book,	660	2s. to 2s. 6d. for women (20 years or over). Increase of 1s. 6d. per week (37s. 6d. to 39s.).
inting	Diriningham	day in May	jobbing and weekly news) Linotype and monotype operators	25	Increase of 2s. per week (42s. to 44s.).
ass	Yorkshire	Š	Flint glass bottle makers and blowers Saggarmakers and placers	700	Increase of 10 per cent. Increase of 3d. per day (with proportionate increases saggarmakers attendants, apprentices and female placer and war bonus of 7½ per cent., granted in 1915, increas
ttery	North Stafford- shire	1 May	Warehouse women and girls, and dipping house women (excluding apprentices) All other operatives		to 10 per cent.  Minimum rates of wages established varying according age; and war bonus of 7½ per cent., granted in 1915, creased to 10 per cent.  War bonus of 7½ per cent., granted in 1915, increased to per cent.
rnishing	Liverpool Glasgow, Beith, Renfrew, Dun- dee, Kirkcaldy and Aberdeen	1 May 1st pay week after 17 May	Cabinet makers	350 1,800	Increase of 1d. per hour (11d. to 1s.). Increase on piece rates of 2½ per cent., and on time rates 1s. per week or ¼d. per hour.
Paret I			Changes in Hours	of Labour.	and the time the land
4 3	Glasgow	1 May	Slaters	550	Decrease of 1 hour per week. Summer hours after change
uilding	Belfast	19 May	Bricklayers and carpenters and joiners	1,900	50 per week.  Re-arrangement of hours, resulting in an average reducti for the year of about 3 hours per week. Summer hou after change, 49½ per week.

\* Inclusive of special advance of 5 per cent. granted in March, to take effect from 1st February.
† On weekly wages of 40s. or less, bonuses of 5 to 10 per cent. were granted in January, 1916.
‡ Operatives engaged on Government contracts work under special arrangements as regards piece rates of wages and war bonuses.
§ The increase took effect from various dates, in April and May, on which different furnaces were re-started after a strike.

| See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

#### SLIDING SCALE CHANGES IN WAGES.

The results of the ascertainments of the selling prices of coal and iron in various districts are given below:—

	100000	1000 10	30,350	pengal !			
AND THE COME SING	Price accor	ding to	Increase of last Audit on				
Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.		rage g price ton.		vious dit.	A Y	
COAL,  Durham	1916 Jan.—Mar.	s. 13	d. 7½	s. 1	d. 5	s. 4	d. 0½
PIG IRON. West of Scotland	Feb.—Apr.	96	93/4	15	11	29	134
Manufactured Iron. North of England (Rails, plates, bars and	Mar.—Apr.	229	5½	15	1	77	71/4
angles) Midlands (Bars, angles, tees, sheets,	Mar.—Apr.	260	111/4	16	11½	104	5
plates, hoops, strips, &c.) West of Scotland (Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops, and rods.)	Mar.—Apl.	239	2¾	13	7	91	91/4

Coal.—In connection with the ascertained selling price of Durham coal for the quarter ended 31st March, the Durham Conciliation Board decided that the wages of miners should be advanced by 10 per cent.

Pig Iron.—As a result of the ascertainment of the selling price of pig iron, the wages of blast furnacemen in the West of Scotland were increased by 15 per cent.

Manufactured Iron.—In the North of England the wages of puddlers were increased by 9d. per ton (making the rate 13s. 6d.), and those of millmen by 7½ per cent. Similar increases were granted to iron puddlers and millmen in the Midland Counties and in the West of Scotland, making the rate for puddlers in the Midlands 15s. 3d. per ton, plus a bonus of 6d. per ton, and in the West of Scotland 14s. 6d. per ton, plus a bonus of 1d. per heat.

Particulars of these changes in wages are given in the Table on p. 219, except as regards puddlers and millmen in the Midlands, for whom the increase dates from 5th June.

# DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN MAY.

The total number of Distress Committees under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, whose registers were open at the end of May, 1916, was 14, compared with 53 at the end of May, 1915. The total number of persons who received employment relief during May was 37, as compared with 567 a year ago, a decrease of 530 persons. The aggregate duration of employment relief was 884 days, compared with 7,295 days in May, 1915, and the average duration of employment for those employed was 23.9 days, compared with 12.9 days a year ago. The total amount of wages paid in May, 1916, was £116, compared with £827 in May, 1915; the average earnings were 62s. 8d., compared with 29s. 2d. a year ago.

Districts.	given E	pplicants Imploy- Relief.	Duratio	egate n of Em- nt Relief.	Total Amount of Wages Paid.		
	May, 1916.	May, 1915.	May, 1916.	May, 1915.	May, 1916.	May, 1915.	
London: County Outer	(ja.v. ja 12 6. 2000.00	213 29	Days.	Davs. 2,395 445	£	£ 243 56	
Total, London Northern Counties Lanes, and Cheshire Yorkshire Midlands Eastern Counties Southern Counties Wales and Monmouth	···	242  184 60 7  15	   168	2,840  2,672 139 7  298		299 341 28 1  51	
ENGLAND AND WALES	7 30	508 59	168 716	5,956 1,339	32 84	720 107	
UNITED KINGDOM	37	567	884	7,295	116	827	

#### PRICES OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND BREAD.

1.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.

(a) Supplies.

Imports.—The quantity of wheat and wheat meal and flour imported into the United Kingdom during May, 1916, together with the increase or decrease compared with May, 1915 and 1914, is shown below:

	Quantity	Inc. (+) compar	or Dec. (-)
en derlig enderelle	during May, 1916.	May, 1915.	May, 1914.
	WHEAT.	Sea Jewal	
From Russia	Cwts. 7,140,000 38,100 595,720 2,091,900 511,900 7,500	Cwts, - 13,900 +4,793,600 - 243,100 + 538,520 +1,456,500 -3,423,400 - 7,100 +3,101,120	Cwts, 696,500 +6,256,800 124,400 1,385,195 +- 751,749 371,300 92,400 +4,338,754
WHEA	T MEAL AND FLO	UR.	
From United States ,, Canada , ,, Other Countries	499,800 569,900 20,660	- 193,279 + 288,132 + 5,460	+ 205,828 + 351,708 - 181,640
TOTAL	1,090,360	+ 100,313	+ 375,896

During the first nine months (September-May) of the current cereal year, 1915-16, the imports of wheat totalled 73,503,920 cwts., compared with 70,266,630 cwts. and 68,885,785 cwts. in the corresponding period of the 1914-15 and 1913-14 seasons. ... The figures for wheat meal and flour were 7,790,168 cwts., 8,445,333 cwts., and 8,974,553 cwts. respectively.

Deliveries of British Wheat.—In the following Table the deliveries of wheat by farmers at the various markets of England and Wales from which returns are received by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries are shown for the 39 weeks of the current cereal year, together with the increase compared with a year ago and with two years ago:—

1915-16.	Quantity	Increase com	pared with
	delivered.	1914-15.	1913-14.
Thirty-five weeks ended Apl. 29th, 1916	Quarters. 2,887,135	Quarters. 114,196	Quarters, 691,791
Four weeks ended May 27th, 1916	273,940	51,243	60,520
TOTAL	3,161,075	165,439	752,311

#### (b) Prices.

In the following Table particulars are given of the average declared values and market prices of wheat and wheat meal and flour during May, 1916, with the increase or decrease compared with a month ago and a year ago:—

Total money while Server, in	May,		or Decrease (-) ared with
nement star. )   1	1916.	April, 1916.	May, 1915.
WHEAT:— Imported: average declared value per 480 lb	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Imported: spot price at Liverpool per 480 lb.:— No. 1 North Manitoba: Average		" tarifati	- 3 3
No. 2 Hard Winter Gulf (new):	60 9	- 4 10	
Average price Argentine (Rosafe) av'ge price British:—Gazette average price	54 2 59 7	$\begin{bmatrix} -0 & 8 \\ -2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$	-11 9t - 5 7
per 480 lb. (England & Wales) English white wheat per 504 lb.	55 2	+12	- 6 4
(London) WHEAT MEAL AND FLOUR:— Imported, average declared value	57 4	+ 0 2	- 8 6
per cwt  Flour: Town Households No. 1,  London (ex mill, less usual dis-	17 3	+ 0 6	+ 0 1
count), average price per 2801b.	46 8	-17	- 5 3

\* No quotations during May, 1915. † Comparison with No. 2 Hard Winter. No quotations for Gulf wheat were given during May, 1915.

During May nine-tenths of the total imports of wheat came from the United States and Canada. The quantity from the United States showed an increase of over 43 million cwts. compared with a year ago; on the other hand, imports from the Argentine dropped by 3,400,000 The "spot" price at Liverpool of No. 1 North Manitoba wheat on 2nd May was 63s. 2d. per quarter, but during the month a steady decline set in, and on 31st the quotation was 55s.; the fall has continued in June, and the present price (14th) is 50s. 3d. No. 2 Hard Winter (Gulf) wheat also dropped in price, but not to such a marked degree; the quotations were 54s. on 1st May; 52s. 5d. on 31st; and 48s. 3d. on 14th June. The GAZETTE average price of British wheat varied from 55s. 7d. at the beginning of May to 51s. 2d. in the week ended 10th June. The price of No. 1 town households flour in London was 46s. 6d. per 280 lb. at the beginning of May; there was a rise to 47s. 6d. for two weeks, followed by three successive decreases to 44s. 6d. on 5th

June, 1916.

#### II.—BREAD.

June; the present price, 14th June, is 42s. 6d.

The price of bread at 1st June was nearly everywhere the same as a month earlier, averaging  $8\frac{3}{4}$ d. per 4 lb. In the first fortnight of June, however, there has been a number of reductions in price. This is evident from the following Table, which shows the predominant prices of bread in over twenty of the principal towns on 1st June and 12th June. It will be understood that, although the prices stated are the predominant prices, bread was also sold at both higher and lower prices in several of the towns.

Place.	Predominant Price per 4 lb. on	per 4 lb. on lst June,		Last Change.		
	12th June, 1916.	1916.	1915.	Date.	Amount per 4 lb.	
London	d. 8½	d. - 1/2	d. - ½	June,'16	d. - 1/2	
Birmingham Bristol Cardiff Derby Hull Ipswich Leicester Liverpool Manchester Middlesbrough Norwich Nottingham Portsmouth Southampton Stoke-on-Trent Wolverhampton	8 & 8½ 8½ & 9 8½ 8½ 8 & 8½ 8 & 85½ 8 8 to 8½ 8 9 7½ to 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	- ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½	- ½ + ½ - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; + ; - ; + ;	June, '16 Feb., '16 Apr., '16 Apr., '16 June, '16	- 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	
Aberdeen Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow	8½ & 9 8½ 9 8½		- 1/4 + 1/2 + 1/2 + 1/2	May, '16 Jan., '16 Dec., '15 Feb., '16	+ 1 + ½ + ½ + ½	
Belfast Dublin	9 9		+1+1	May, '16 Jan., '15	+ ½ + 1	

In about one-third of the above towns, including the four largest towns in England, there has been a fall of ½d. per 4 lb. since the beginning of the present month. It is not possible to give average figures for the country as a whole at 12th June, but the following Table, based on returns from 120 of the principal Master Bakers' Associations, and 30 returns received from other sources, shows the position of prices on 1st June, before the commencement of the downward movement, as compared with that of three months earlier and a year earlier, the average prices of one month ago being the same as those of 1st June.

	Mean Pre	dominant Price	per 4 lb.	
District,	1st June.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with		
40.	1916.	1st March, 1916.	1st June, 1915.	
London Northern Counties & Yorkshire Lancashire & Cheshire Midlands Eastern Counties South Eastern Counties & Wales Scotland	d. 9 9 83/2 83/2 9 83/4	d. ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼	d. +¼ +½ +½ +¼ +¼ +¼ +½	
GREAT BRITAIN	834	-1/4	+1/4	

In four of the seven areas, and in the country as a whole, the average price at 1st June was \( \frac{1}{4}d. \) per 4 lb. lower than three months earlier, and the same amount higher than a year ago.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Returns from 350 Co-operative Societies are summarised in the following Table, which shows the comparative level of prices charged by such societies at the same dates as in the preceding Table:—

	Mean Predominant Price per 4 lb. on					
District.	1st June,	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with				
	1916.	1st Mar., 1916.	1st June, 1915.			
England and Wales. Northern Counties and Yorks. Lancashire and Cheshire N. Midland Counties W. do, do, S. do, do, Eastern Counties London South Eastern Counties and Wales	d. 9½ 9 8¼ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8¾ 8¾ 8¾ 8¾	d. + ½ - ¼ - ¼ - ¼ - ¼ - ¼ - ¼	d. + ½6 + ½6 + ½ + ¼ + ¼  + ¼			
ENGLAND AND WALES	8%	- 1/8	+ 1/4			
SCOTLAND. Northern Counties Eastern Counties Lanarkshire Other Southern Counties	8½ 8¾ 8½ 8½ 8¾	+"¾	+ ½ + ½ + ½ + ½ + ½ + ½			
SCOTLAND	8%	+ 1/8	+ ½			
GREAT BRITAIN	8%	- 1/8	+ 1/4			

The average price charged by the Co-operative Societies on 1st June, 1916, was thus a little lower than three months earlier, and about \( \frac{1}{4}d \). per 4 lb. above that of a year ago. A few Societies charge \( \frac{1}{2}d \). per 4 lb. less for counter sales than for delivery, but differences on this account would not be sufficient to affect any of the above average prices except that for the London district, which would be reduced to 8\( \frac{1}{2}d \). if counter prices alone were considered.

# CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES.

QUARTERLY RETURNS OF SALES.

The Table below gives details as to the sales in the first quarter of 1916, 1915 and 1911 respectively, by the three Co-operative Wholesale Societies in England, Scotland and Ireland:—

Names of Societies and	Sales*	Sales* in First Quarter of			
Nature of Business.	1916.	1915.	1911.	A Year ago.	Five Years ago.
ENGLISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY:— Distributive Departments Productive ,,	£ 11,888,211 3,880,845	£ 9,719,795 2,950,814	£ 6,401,819 1,729,072	22·3 31·5	85·7 124·4
SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY:— Distributive Departments Productive ,,	3,124,430 1,127,817	2,572,323 901,529	1,842,188 621,568	21·5 25·1	69·6 81·4
ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETIES' JOINT COMMITTEE:— Productive Departments	90,172	76,336	47,381	18:1	90:3
IRISH AGRICULTURAL WHOLE- SALE SOCIETY:— Distributive Departments	153,952	117,545	57,157	31 0	169:3
TOTAL.—Distributive Depart-	15,166,593	12,409,663	8,301,164	22.2	82.7
ments TOTAL — Productive Departments	5,098,834	3,928,679	2,398,021	29.8	112.6
GRAND TOTAL	20,265,427	16,338,342	10,699,185	24 0	89.4

 The figures given for the productive departments represent sales and transfers to the distributive departments.

# DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS

222

#### IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

[Cases include all attacks, fatal or otherwise, reported to the Home Office during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.]

THE total number of cases of poisoning, of anthrax, and of toxic jaundice reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during May, 1916, was 55, of which 36 were due to lead poisoning, 1 to mercurial poisoning, 8 to anthrax, and 10 to toxic jaundice. Four deaths due to lead poisoning, 2 to anthrax, and 3 to toxic jaundice were also reported. In addition, 4 cases of lead poisoning (two of which were fatal) were reported among house painters and plumbers, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

During the five months ended May, 1916, the total number of cases of poisoning, of anthrax, and of toxic jaundice reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 230, compared with 178 during the corresponding period of 1915. The number of deaths in 1916 was 23, as compared with 15 in 1915. In addition, there were 35 cases of lead poisoning (including 6 deaths) among house painters and plumbers during the first five months of 1916, compared with 50 cases (including 18 deaths) during the corresponding period of 1915.

#### ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIES.

		Cases.			Deaths.	
Industry.	Month	Fi Months		Month	Fi Months	ve s en ded
	May, 1916.	May, 1916.	May, 1915.	May, 1916.	May, 1916.	May, 1915.
orthornous Trade and			Lead Po	isoning.		
AMONG OPERATIVES ENGAGED IN— Smelting of Metals	3	15	15	1	1	1
Brass Works	1	1	- 1			
Plumbing and Soldering	-	5	11	0200		_
Printing File Cutting	2	4 4	16	1	<u>-</u>	3
Tinning of Metals	1	2	1		-	1 2-13
White Lead Works Red and Yellow Lead Works	2	11 5	15	- Take 1	00000	0000
*Pottery	2	9	5 7	1	1	1
Glass Cutting and Polishing	1	1	_			
Vitreous Enamelling Electrical Accumulator Works	4	27	33		-	1
Paint and Colour Works	4	9	4			_
Coach and Car Painting	3	12 11	17	-	-	4
Shipbuilding Paint used in other Industries	3	8	3 5		100	2
Other Industries	6	21	16	1	2	
TOTAL IN FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS	36	147	152	4	5	12
HOUSE PAINTING AND PLUMBING	4	35	50	2	6	18
		Other	Forms	of Poiso	oning.	*
MERCURIAL POISONING— Barometer and Thermometer Making_	1	1	1	-	-	_
Furriers' Processes Other Industries	=	7	<u>-</u>	=	=	=
TOTAL	1	. 8	2	_	-	_
PHOSPHORUS POISONING	_	1	_	_	_	_
ARSENIC POISONING— Paints, Colours, and Extraction		_	_			_
of Arsenic Other Industries	-	_	·	-	_	
TOTAL	_	-	_	_	_	-
TOTAL "OTHER FORMS OF POISONING"	1	9	2	-	_	-
			Antl	hrax.	0.000	
		00	10	1-1-1-1		
Wool Handling of Horsehair	5 2	33	12	1 1	5 1	100
Handling and Sorting of Hides and	ĩ	10	12		3	3
Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.)			100000	100	130300	
			64			
TOTAL ANTHRAX	8	46		2	9	3
TOXIC JAUNDICE	10	28	-21/68	3	9	FATO:
TOTAL REPORTED UNDER FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT	55	230	178	9	23	15
A 10 1 44 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	59	265	228	11	29	33

<sup>\*</sup> Both the persons affected in the Pottery Industry were females.

# FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

CASES REPORTED IN MAY, 1916.

[Based on Home Office and Board of Trade Returns.]

THE number of workpeople, exclusive of seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment in May, 1916, was 248, an increase of 18 on a month ago and of 19 on a year ago. The mean number for May during the five years 1911-1915 was 255, the maximum being 295 and the minimum 229.

Fatal accidents in the railway service during May, 1916, numbered 33, compared with 35 in April, 1916, and 36 in May, 1915.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines was 103, an increase of 19 on a month ago and of 18 on a year ago. There was 1 fatal accident at quarries, compared with 5 a month ago and 2 a year ago.

The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshops Act in May was 108, an increase of 4 on April, 1916, and of 3 on May, 1915.

The total number of fatal accidents to seamen during May, 1916, was 153, a decrease of 76 on a month ago and of 384 on a year ago.

The Table shows the number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during May, 1916, April, 1916, and May, 1915:-

triorpal towns on the	Numbe	er of Work	people g	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1916, on a		
Trade.	May, 1916.	April, 1916.	May, 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
RAILWAY SERVICE— Brakesmen and Goods Guards Engine Drivers	4 1 1 5 3 1 2 3 12 12	351   933   322   7	1 1 5 1 5 9 2 - 2 10	+ 1 - 4 - 1 + 1 - 4 - 2  + 1 + 5 + 1	+ 3 - 5  - 6 - 1 + 2 + 1 + 2 + 1	
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	33	35	36	- 2	- 3	
Underground Surface	94 9	75 9	73 12	+ 19	+ 21 - 3	
TOTAL, MINES	103	84	85	+ 19	+ 18	
Quarries over 20 feet deep	1	. 5	2	- 4	- 1	
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS— Textile— Cotton	7 3 1 3 17 5 8 -3 -6 -5 3 2 24 -87	1 2 4 4 17 1 1 1 1 2 1 6 6 26 26 87 7 4 6 6	5 2 2 2 16 — 9 1 3 2 10 2 1 2 2 2 4	+ 6 + 1 - 3 - 1 + 4 - 3 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 5 - 2 - 4 - 2 2 - 3 + 9	+ 2 + 1 - 1 + 1 + 1 + 5 - 1 - 1 - 2 - 4  + 3 + 2  + 6 - 9 - 1 + 7	
TOTAL UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5.	21	17	24	+ 4	- 3	
Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	3	2	1	+ 1	+ 2	
TOTAL, EXCLUDING SEAMEN.	248	230	229	+ 18	+19	
SEAMEN— On Trading Vessels— Sailing	47 103 2 1	20 185 — 24	7 483* 4 43	+ 27 - 82 + 2 - 23	+ 40 -380 - 2 - 42	
TOTAL, SEAMEN	153	229	537	- 76	-384	
TOTAL, INCLUDING	401	459	766*	- 58	-365	

# \* Including 402 seamen lost in ss. Lusitania.

## PAUPERISM IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

June, 1916.

[Data supplied by the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland and Ireland.]

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in May. 1916, in the 35 urban districts named below corresponded to a rate of 155 per 10,000, a decrease of 2 per 10,000 on a month ago and 21 per 10,000 on a year ago.

Compared with the previous month, the total number of paupers relieved decreased by 4,921 (or 1.7 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers decreased by 2,402 (or 1.7 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 2,519 (or 1.7 per cent.). Every district—except West Ham, Bradford district, Hull and Wolverhampton, which showed no change, and Barnsley and Galway districts, where there was an increase of 1 and 6 respectively—showed a decrease. The largest decreases were in the Central Metropolitan district (11 per 10,000 of population), and in Dublin (10 per 10,000).

Compared with May, 1915, the total number of paupers decreased by 38,059 (or 11.8 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers decreased by 14,769 (or 9.8 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 23,290 (or 13.5 per cent.). Every district showed a decrease in the rate per 10,000 of population; the largest decreases were in the Central Metropolitan district (46), and in the Stockton and Tees (38). One other district showed a decrease of 30 and under 40 per 10,000, 17 districts a decrease of 20 and under 30 per 10,000, and 15 under 20 per 10,000.

		Paupers in Ma	on one da ay, 1916.	ıy	Inc. (	+) or (-) in
Selected Urban Districts.	In- door.	Out-door,	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated Popula-	per 10 Popula com	ote 0,000 of ation as pared th a
				tion.	ago.	ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.*  Metropolis. West District North District Central District East District South District	9,727 12,453 3,635 11,349 19,782	1,725 5,503 1,190 4,323 11,637	11,452 17,956 4,825 15,672 31,419	141 178 339 235 166	- 2 - 5 - 11 - 6 - 3	- 20 - 27 - 46 - 31 - 25
TOTAL; Metropolis	56,946	24,378	81,324	180	- 4	- 26
West Ham	4,199	9,583	13,782	181		- 23
Other Districts.  Newcastle District Stockton & Tees District Bolton, Oldham, &c. Wigan District Manchester District Liverpool District Bradford District Halifax & Huddersfield Leeds District Barnsley District Sheffield District Hull District Hull District North Staffordshire Nottingham District Leicester District Birmingham District Birmingham District Birstol District Cardiff & Swansea	2,001 1,066 3,706 1,688 8,455 9,753 1,102 2,328 7,674 1,725 1,946 1,827 1,305 3,279 6,270 2,600 2,141	3,617 2,907 3,028 4,549 5,420 10,347 1,534 2,255 2,769 2,853 3,148 4,891 4,449 3,703 2,352 5,803 3,797 3,494 5,062	5,618 3,973 6,734 6,237 13,875 20,100 3,454 3,357 5,097 5,822 6,616 6,395 5,530 3,657 9,082 10,067 6,094 7,203	116 158 83 142 135 176 93 87 106 117 118 209 157 119 156 131 118 155 161	- 3 - 5 - 2 - 1 - 2 - 1 - 2 + 1 - 2 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 2 - 1	- 25 - 38 - 17 - 19 - 24 - 21 - 10 - 13 - 16 - 21 - 21 - 21 - 25 - 25 - 27 - 18 - 29
TOTAL, "Other Districts"	56,583	75,978	132,561	132	- 2	- 22
SCOTLAND.* Glasgow District Paisley & Greenock District Edinburgh & Leith District Dundee and Dunfermline Aberdeen Coatbridge and Airdrie	3,172 641 1,287 596 437 259	17,140 2,500 4,644 1,987 2,558 1,473	20,312 3,141 5,931 2,583 2,995 1,732	213 164 147 129 179 167	- 2 - 4 - 5 - 7 - 2 - 3	- 18 - 12 - 14 - 12 - 22 - 22
Scottish Districts }	6,392	30,302	36,694	181	- 4.	- 17
IRELAND.† Dublin District Belfast District Cork, Waterford and } Limerick District	5,700 2,528 3,297	4,257 794 4,008	9,957 3,322 7,305	242 78 294	-10 -1 -4	- 24 - 5 - 10
Galway District	317	134	451	131	+ 6	- 5
Districts }	11,842	9,193	21,035	187	- 5	- 14
Total for above 35 Dis-	135,962	149,434	285,396	155	- 2	- 21

<sup>\*</sup> Exclusive of Vagrants, of Patients in the Fever and Smallpox Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Boards, and of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.

# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN MAY.\*

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

INSURANCE CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS.

THE total number of claims to unemployment benefit made at Labour Exchanges and other local offices of the Unemployment Fund during the four weeks ended 26th May, 1916, was 9,513, as compared with 12,994† during the four weeks ended 28th April, 1916, and with 23,434 during the four weeks ended 28th May, 1915. Of the total of 9,513 claims, 6,056 (or 64 per cent.) were claims for the direct payment of benefit, and 3,457 (or 36 per cent.) were claims for payment of benefit through associations of workpeople in the insured trades having arrangements with the Board of Trade under Section 105 of the National Insurance Act. The number of claims made during each of the four weeks was 2,615, 2,615, 2,211 and 2,072, the average being 2,378, as compared with 3,248† in the four preceding weeks and with 5,859 in May, 1915.

The total amount of unemployment benefit paid direct for the four weeks ended 26th May, 1916, was £1,973, and through associations during the four weeks ended 20th May, 1916, £1,098.

Distric	ets.	Average Weekly No. of Claims Made.			Average Weekly Amount of Benefit Paid.		
		May, 1916.	April, 1916.	May, 1915.	May, 1916.‡	April, 1916.	May, 1915.
London South-Eastern South-Western West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire North-Western North-Western Sootland Wales Ireland		880 145 224 85 68 113 293 25 99 31 415	1,003 200 325 86 71 130 264 38 128 26 †977	1,454 483 431 199 281 441 927 239 411 312 681	£ 149 44 70 18 18 27 64 9 33 7 329	£ 194 58 114 21 25 32 67 8 35 7 †214	£ 225 128 101 54 66 103 270 61 91 66 409
UNITED KING	DOM	 2,378	†3,248	5,859	768	†775	1,574

# BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES.

FOUR WEEKS ENDED 12TH MAY, 1916.

THE total number of workpeople remaining on the Registers of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges (386 in number) on 12th May was 135,603, as compared with 132,853 on 14th April, 1916, and 84,774 on 14th May, 1915. These comprise workers in professional, commercial, clerical, as well as industrial occupations.

Excluding cases in which persons were re-registered on again becoming unemployed, there were on the Register at some time or other during the period 377,393 workpeople (men 110,534, women 218,020 , boys 21,688, and girls 27,151), as compared with 464,304 in the previous five weeks, and 312,466 in the four weeks ended 14th May, 1915.

The number of vacancies filled was 105,090, a daily average of 4,777, as compared with 4,918 in the previous five weeks, and with 4,169 in the four weeks ended 14th May, 1915.

Darmaria de la	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On Register at beginning of period Registrations during period Individuals registered Re-registrations On Register at end of period	32,668	85,832	5,574	8,779	132,853
	81,575	136,301	16,417	18,694	252,987
	77,866	132,419	16,119	18,437	244,841
	3,709	3,882	298	257	8,146
	32,218	88,373	5,956	9,056	135,603
Vacancies notified during period Vacancies filled during period Applicants placed in other districts.	63,069	55,774	9,968	9,819	138,630
	42,821	46,715	7,981	7,573	105,090
	12,102	10,244	1,371	1,175	24,892

In the following Table are shown, for men and women, the proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies

<sup>†</sup> Excluding Casuals, but including persons maintained in Institutions for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, &c., who are classified as not able-bodied.

<sup>•</sup> The percentages unemployed in the Insured Trades will be found on page 196.
† Figures for April differ from those published last month owing to the late

<sup>†</sup> Figures for April ther from those published last month owing to the late arrival of the Irish returns for April.

‡ Figures for Association Payments are only available up to 20th May, 1916.

§ Excluding workmen in certain occupations of a more or less casual nature (i.e. dock labourers and cloth porters); these are dealt with in the last paragraph but one

but one.
|| Of the women on the Register 12 per cent, were known to be in employment, and a further 16 per cent, were reported never to have been in employment.

June, 1916.

225

notified, and of vacancies filled to registrations (including those on the Registers at the beginning of the period), in the principal groups of trades :-

Trades.	Proportion cies filled to noti	Vacancies	Proportion of Vacancies filled to Registrations.		
Marin Stan Trans	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Insured Trades— Building, Construction of Works and Sawmilling	Per cent. 74.5	Per cent. 105.9	Per cent.	Per cent. 105.0	
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Construction of Vehicles	69.9	94.7	50.1	83.9	
Uninsured Trades— Textiles Dress Transport	45·1 32·8 71·9	62·4 83·5 85·1	45·4 18·7 33·8	27.8 25.2 15.3	
Agriculture Paper, Prints, &c Chemicals, Explosives, &c. Food, Tobacco, Drink and	38:4 57:6 45:4 45:8	57·7 82·4 99·4 79·8	23.8 23.0 33.8 30.2	20.7 28.8 14.8 30.4	
Lodging Commercial and Clerical Domestic General Labourers	62·6 56·5 87·7	75·5 72·1	9·2 28·0 24·6	14·5 26·6	
TOTAL	67.9	83.8	37.5	21.1	

The average daily number of registrations and vacancies filled for the periods stated are shown

		Ins	sured Tra	des.	Unir	sured Tr	ades.
District Departme		4 weeks ended 12 May 1916.	ended	4 weeks ended 14 May, 1915.	4 weeks ended 12 May, 1916.	5 weeks ended 14 Apl., 1916.	4 weeks ended 14 May 1915.
		1 2 1	I	REGISTR	ATIONS	* 1012230	AC MIT AND
London South-Eastern South-Western West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire North-Western		451 208 242 126 208 420	501 188 249 259 157 205 405	588 206 227 197 137 254 414	2,747 704 513 670 393 689 1,310	2,665 696 498 675 388 694 1,293	1,888 518 369 570 294 506 1,037
Northern Scotland Wales Ireland		104 285 139 96	125 240 158 133	225 264 242 148	569 932 301 211	499 812 273 289	402 666 210 284
Men Women Boys Girls	ottora ottora	2,088 294 69 9	2,224 310 76 10	2,802 45 52 3	1,620 5,901 677 841	1,663 5,628 660 831	2,047 3,435 511 751
TOTAL		2,460	2,620	2,902	9,039	8,782	6,744
teologic mi	93923	ON SETTI	VA	CANCIE	S FILLE	ED.	distri
London South-Eastern South-Western West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Ireland		260 152 106 235 138 163 266 128 295 101 13	265 165 114 234 147 162 280 132 302 109 24	272 101 177 123 73 179 128 161 170 142 23	1,003 243 207 231 112 194 377 109 306 107 31	1,075 231 191 262 114 208 373 111 274 97 48	829 184 186 181 112 211 368 113 290 72 74
Men Women Boys Girls	o Min g Mi 8	1,298 483 58 18	1,389 469 56 20	1,459 43 45 2	649 1,639 305 327	730 1,600 311 343	961 1,047 290 322
TOTAL	8250W	1,857	1,934	1,549	2,920	2,984	2,620

# INSURED TRADES.†

Registrations.—The number of registrations effected during the period was 51,747 (men 43,630, women 6,420, boys 1,496, and girls 201). The total number of workpeople on the Register was 73,043 (men 57,985, women 12,612, boys 2,070, and girls 376). These figures exclude 2,383 cases in which persons were re-registered on again becoming unemployed during the period, and represent separate individuals.

Of the registrations among men, 51.2 per cent. were in building and construction of works, 37.7 per cent. in engineering, and 8.1 per cent. in shipbuilding.

The number of workpeople remaining on the Register at 12th May was 21,098, as compared with 21,273 on 14th April, 1916, and 18,535 on 14th May, 1915.

Vacancies Notified and Filled .- The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges during the period

\* Including cases in which persons who obtained employment during the period were re-registered on again becoming unemployed.

† The figures for these trades relate to workpeople who are insured against unemployment under the provisions of Part II. of the National Insurance Act. was 52,650, a daily average of 2,393, as compared with 2,333 in the previous five weeks, and 2,011 in the four weeks ended 14th May, 1915. The number of vacancies filled was 40,844, a daily average of 1,857, as compared with 1,934 in the previous five weeks, and 1,549 in the four weeks ended 14th May, 1915.

Building and construction of works accounted for 48.2 per cent. of the total vacancies notified for men, and 50.4 per cent. of the total vacancies filled by men, the corresponding figures for engineering and shipbuilding respectively being 41.0 and 8.8 per cent. of the vacancies notified, and 40.6 and 7.9 per cent. of the vacancies filled.

# UNINSURED TRADES.

Registrations.—The number of registrations during the period was 193,094 (men 34,236, women 125,999, boys 14,623, and girls 18,236). The total number of workpeople on the Register at some time or other during the period was 304,350 (men 52,549, women 205,408, boys 19,618, and girls 26,775). These figures exclude 5,763 cases in which persons were re-registered on again becoming unemployed, and represent separate in-

Among men, 23.4 per cent. of the total registrations were in the transport, etc., trades, and 33.1 per cent. as general labourers; while of the women registered, 23.2 per cent. were in domestic offices or services, and 35.7 per cent. in explosives, etc. Commercial and clerical occupations accounted for 8.8 per cent. of the registrations among men, and 5.7 per cent. among women.

The number of workpeople on the Register at 12th May was 114,505 (men 18,341, women 81,817, boys 5,437, and girls 8,910), as compared with 111,580 on 14th April, 1916, and 66,239 on 14th May, 1915.

Vacancies Notified and Filled .- The number of vacancies notified during the period was 85,980, a daily average of 3,908, as compared with 4,123 in the previous five weeks, and 3,998 in the four weeks ended 14th May, 1915. The number of vacancies filled was 64,246, a daily average of 2,920, as compared with 2,984 in the preceding five weeks, and 2,620 in the four weeks ended 14th May, 1915.

Of the vacancies notified for men, 22.8 per cent. were in the transport, etc., trades, and 18.9 per cent. as general labourers. The corresponding figures for vacancies filled were 27.0 per cent. and 27.3 per cent. Among women, 35.9 per cent. of the vacancies notified were in domestic offices or services, 6.4 per cent. in the textile trades, and 26.8 per cent. in explosives, etc. • The corresponding figures for vacancies filled were 32.0 per cent., 4.9 per cent., and 32.9 per cent.

Of the vacancies filled, 5,127 (men 1,763, women 3,196, boys 92, and girls 76) were known to be for less than a week's employment; while of the 13,904 vacancies filled by boys and girls, 3,900 (boys 1,819, and girls 2,081), or 28.0 per cent., were filled by applicants who obtained their first situations since leaving school.

# CASUAL EMPLOYMENT.

The number of men who obtained casual employment through the Exchanges was 335, and the number of casual jobs found for them was 2,248 (2,059 for dock labourers and 189 for cloth porters at Manchester), a daily average of 102, compared with 114 in the preceding five weeks, and 158 in the four weeks ended 14th May, 1915. During the period there were also 2,799 cases in which men were given employment through the Clearing House system for dock labourers at Liverpool.

# UNSATISFIED DEMAND FOR LABOUR.

There was again a large shortage in munition trades, including engineering, shipbuilding, and the chemical industry. In several districts there was a very pronounced shortage of coal miners, and textile workers were difficult to obtain. There was also an unsatisfied demand in many districts for general labourers, navvies, carpenters, boy and girl messengers, and for domestic servants generally.

Local shortages were reported in the jewellery trade at Birmingham, and of female workers in the lace trade at Nottingham.

# THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE. BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES-FOUR WEEKS ENDED 12th MAY, 1916.

Registrations and Vacancies Filled in the Four Weeks ended 12th May, 1916. A .- INSURED TRADES.

An contract of a contract of the state of th		TARRO (A	ADU	LTS.		1000000	JUVEN	VILES.	
OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, †	REGISTRATIONS. VAC				RE	VACAN- CIES.			
and while was appeared by the control of the contro	268 258 2004	On Register at Beginning of Period.	Registra- tions during Period.*	On Register at End of Period.	Filled during Period.	On Register at Beginning of Period.	Registra- tions during Period.*	On Register at End of Period.	Filled during Period.
Building:— Carpenters, Joiners, &c. Bricklayers Masons Painters, Decorators, &c. Plumbers and Glaziers Other skilled occupations Labourers		2,125 834 635 864 314 613 1,385	5,386 2,171 742 2,697 729 864 6,090	2.040 762 602 683 348 470 1,326	2,937 900 82 1,730 241 239 2,543	14 - - 7 - 16	23 1 1 3 11 3 22	14 - 1 3 1 10	22 1 - 9 15 5 5
Works of Construction		1,159	4,829	1,009	5,706	3	6	1	9
Sawmilling	-1.5	124	418	144	137	3	6	1	51
Shipbuilding:— Platers, Riveters Shipwrights Labourers		227 43 380	1,160 444 2,109	230 44 360	744 319 1,180	17 3 56	35 2 111	10 1 44	32 6 127
Mechanical Engineering:—  Moulders (Iron and Steel)  Smiths  Erectors, Fitters, Turners  Metal Machinists  Wiremen  Other skilled occupations  Labourers		503 192 1,659 698 283 583 1,259	1,052 457 5,683 2,160 698 1,739 5,508	474 208 1,775 814 250 547 1,309	300 168 3,840 1,199 299 812 4,982	5 2 209 102 18 34 74	31 9 509 286 57 116 247	7 2 173 103 19 40 78	28 19 334 293 23 73 127
aking of Vehicles		311 154	732 271	328 154	144 46	11 3	26	10	28 4
TOTAL MALES		14,345	45,939	13,877	28,548	577	1,517	519	1,262
TOTAL FEMALES ‡		6,178	6,472	6,556	10,646	173	202	146	388
GRAND TOTAL		20,523	52,411	20,433	39,194	750	1,719	665	1,650

\* Including cases in which persons who obtained employment during the period were re-registered on again becoming unemployed.
† Occupations are grouped according to the industry with which they are mainly connected.
† These figures are mainly in respect of the Engineering and Vehicle Trades.

# B.-UNINSURED TRADES.

See I was here	1	- 120	laines, la	Digital L		AD	ULTS.	noal a					. Ji	UVENIL	ES.
OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS.		Register		Regi	strations Period.	during	Or Er	Registe	r at iod.	Vacano	eies Filled Period.		Vacanc	ies Fille Period,	d during
The same of the sa	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women	. Total.	Men.	Women,	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Mining and Quarrying Miscellaneous Metal Trades	114 187	101 537	215 724	191 536		228 1,656	130 192		204 788	155 477	8 615	163 1,092	34 190	1 327	35 517
Textile:— Cotton Wool and Worsted Silk, Flax, Linen, &c Dress:—	184 46 92	757 342 838	941 388 930	468 205 220	2,294 623 1,580	2,762 828 1,800	147 34 106	916 281 827	1,063 315 933	305 130 116	781 278 725	1,086 408 841	86 . 49 106	84 47 276	170 96
Boot and Shoe Workers Tailors Dressmakers and Milliners Seamstresses Others Conveyance of Men, Goods, &c,:-	119 149 — — 26	113 370 410 1,115 214	232 519 410 1,115 240	228 149 — — 39	326 995 735 2,495 485	554 1,144 735 2,495 524	92 113 — — — — 13	156 428 365 968 205	248 541 365 968 218	100 26 —	119 266 291 870 283	219 292 291 870 290	52 12 — — —	46 106 177 154 185	98
On Railways On Roads, Seas, Rivers, &c	₹ 78 ₹ 2,961	} 2,093	5,132	( 205 ( 8,141	3,350	11,696	{ 92 3,123	} 2,030	5,245	301	} 819	4,670	{ 93 1,447	} 731	2,271
Agriculture Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery Wood, Furniture, Fittings, &c. Chemicals, Explosives, Oil, Grease, &c. Brick, Cement, Pottery and Glass	387 159 211 1,837 85	1,461 359 95 33,854 213	1,848 518 306 35,691 298	689 273 522 3,167 126	1,889 843 228 46,363 330	2,578 1,116 750 49,530 456	386 139 217 1,617 91	1,334 417 96 34,334 213	1,720 556 313 35,951 304	256 99 181 1,691 58	695 350 166 11,854 127	951 449 347 13,545 185	104 111 209 805 52	48 393 90 772 31	152 504 299 1,577
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging:— Bread, Biscuit, &c., Makers Waiters Others (Jam, Cocoa, Tobacco, &c., manufacture)	67 71 93	87 728 648	154 799 741	124 151 167	290 1,600 1,183	414 1,751 1,350	52 75 121	83 766 739	135 841 860	35 81 87	320 641 418	355 722 505	40 22 79	85 43 177	125 65 256
Skins, Leather, Hair, Feathers Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games	77 131	150 51	227 182	124 151	586 80	710 231	63 123	270 32	333 155	38 41	195 333	233 377	53 82	160 107	213 189
Gas, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service Commercial and Clerical	29 2,943	5,893	93 8,836	3,130	136 7,462	216	20	74	94	167	83	250	14	81 10 <u>-</u> )	14
Domestic:  Laundry and Washing Service Private Indoor Servants Other Indoor Servants Charwomen, Day Girls, Day Servants	960	$\begin{cases} 601\\ 1,203\\ 2,962\\ 8,345 \end{cases}$	14,276	(	1,497 2,420 6,360 19,583	31,705	2,939	5,548 631 1,276 3,315 8,746	8,487	561 721-{	1,931 960 701 3,000 6,803	2,492	280	95 139 184 783	1,541
Others General Labourers Shop Assistants Government and Professional All Others	4,064 281 2,462 510	205 3,267 3,493 9,085	4,064 3,548 5,955 9,595	11,813 347 1,406 1,375	236 1,730 4,421 18,552	11,813 2,077 5,827 19,927	4,138 280 2,653 517	3,058 4,281 9,614	4,138 3,338 6,934 10,131	3,902 36 652 497	74  522 872 969	3,902 558 1,524 1,466	- 88 132 1,837	12 371 282 468	459 414 2,305
TOTAL	18,323	79,654	97,977	35,636	129,829	165,465	18,341	81,817	100,158	14,273	36,069	50,342	6,719	7,185	13,904
Casual Employments	767	812.62	767	92	20 20 CZ	92	319		319	2,248	2 _ 13	2,248	11/2	112	<u> </u>

n which persons who obtained empolyment during the period were re-registered on again becoming unemployed.

# FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

## I.—IMPORTS IN MAY.

[Note.—Certain goods which, at the time of importation, were the property of H.M. Government or of the Governments of the Allies, are not included in the imports.]

#### (a) VALUES

The total value of the imports (less re-exports) in May, 1916, was £72,813,953, an increase of £11,456,378 (or 18.7 per cent.) compared with May, 1915, and of £24,086,182 (or 49.4 per cent.) compared with May, 1914. Compared with a year ago there were large increases in the value of imports of food and drink, and chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours; the value of raw cotton imported, however, showed a marked decrease. Compared with May, 1914, the greatest increases were under the headings of food and drink, wool, oil seeds, nuts, &c., and chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours.

Groups.	Value of Imports (less	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1916, compared with				
	re-exports) in May, 1916.	May, 1915.	May, 1914.			
Food, Drink and Tobacco Raw Materials and Articles mainly un- manufactured	£ 36,326,103 20,966,706	£ +8,593,858 + 774,575	£ +15,986,830 + 6,990,826			
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured Miscellaneous	15,368,705 152,439	+2,187,249 - 99,304	+ 1,191,963 - 83,437			
TOTAL	72,813,953	+11,456,378	+24,086,182			

#### (b) QUANTITIES.

Compared with May, 1915, the quantity of wheat from the United States increased three-fold, and barley increased from 477,000 cwts. to over 1 million cwts.; on the other hand, oat imports declined from over 1 million cwts. to 136,000 cwts. Maize from the Argentine also showed a large decrease. The total imports of chilled beef and frozen mutton showed a decrease, but frozen beef from the Argentine and bacon and hams from the United States and Canada increased considerably. Raw cocoa from British West Africa declined, but all other sources of supply showed an increase. Refined sugar from the United States amounted to nearly three-quarters of a million cwts., as against practically nothing in May, 1915; there were also large increases in imports of unrefined sugar from Cuba and Mauritius. Tea from India and Ceylon in-creased by nearly 9 million lb., but the supply from China decreased by 1,300,000 lb. Unmanufactured tobacco from the United States showed a drop of nearly 10 million lb. Cotton from the United States decreased from 23 million centals to just over 1 million centals. The principal sources of wool supply all showed a substantial decline, but 14 million lb. came from the Falkland Islands, as against nil in May, 1915.

Principal Articles.	Quantity imported (less quantity re-exported)	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1916, compared with				
	during May, 1916.	May, 1915.	May, 1914.			
Food, Drink and Tobacco— Grain and Flour cwts. Dead Meat cwts. Butter and Margarine cwts. Cheese cwls. Eggs Great Hundreds (120's) Cocoa, Raw lb. Sugar cwts. Tea lb. Tobacco lb. Metals and Manufactures of Metals—	16,393,342 2,241,592 385,193 118,522 554,661 16,582,991 3,248,753 19,954,629 2,326,190	$\begin{array}{c} +\ 1,272,203\\ +\ 483,726\\ -\ 31,643\\ -\ 7,152\\ -\ 64,218\\ +\ 1,099,445\\ +\ 1,263,361\\ +\ 1,679,301\\ -11,268,667 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} +\ 3,964,952 \\ +\ 170,947 \\ -\ 57,931 \\ +\ 6,796 \\ -\ 1,296,467 \\ +11,923,336 \\ -\ 1,332,063 \\ +\ 8,519,273 \\ -\ 7,813,977 \end{array}$			
Iron Ore tons Other Metallic Ores tons Iron and Steel Manufactures tons Copper, Lead, Tin and Zinc tons Machinery tons Textiles—	687,742 141,175 68,222 26,201 7,928	+ 146,324 + 50,891 - 47,953 - 34,185 - 183	+ 242,380 + 40,831 - 112,955 - 12,984 - 256			
Raw Cotton centals of 100 lb. Sheep's or Lambs' Wool lb. Flax, Hemp and Jute tons Silk Broadstuffs, wholly of silk yds. Miscellaneous—  Miscellaneous—	1,108,673 62,724,185 17,985 3,495,727 3,065,313	$\begin{array}{c} -1,882,805 \\ -20,229,173 \\ -2,115 \\ -2,874,927 \\ +483,874 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{l} - & 34,494 \\ +48,261,643 \\ - & 5,300 \\ -3,623,063 \\ + & 659,495 \end{array}$			
Wood, hewn, sawn or split loads Flax or Linseed qrs. Petroleum galls. Hides, wet and dry cwts. Wood Pulp tons. Rubber centals of 100 lbs. Leather cwts. Paper cwts.	410,080 248,667 32,738,779 120,686 42,128 9,133 93,001 912,784	- 109,603 - 15,304 - 1,467,959 + 8,281 - 16,821 * + 7,298 + 37,118	- 196,759 - 43,987 -36,595,569 + 47,658 - 41,348 + 12,566 - 89,819			

## II.—IMPORTS IN JANUARY—MAY, 1916.

During the five months ended May, 1916, the total value of the imports (less re-exports) was £342,197,003, compared with £311,011,917 for the five months ended May, 1915, and with £267,126,375 for the five months ended May, 1914.

## III.—EXPORTS IN MAY.

(a) VALUES.

June, 1916.

The value of the exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom during May, 1916, amounted to £47,024,411, an increase of £13,405,419 (or 39.9 per cent.) compared with May, 1915, and of £4,973,221 (or 11.8 per cent.) compared with May, 1914. The total value of the exports in May, 1916, was greater than that for any month since January, 1914, when the figure was £47,806,165.

The increase compared with May, 1915 and 1914, was prin-

The increase compared with May, 1915 and 1914, was principally under the headings of metal manufactures, cotton and woollen manufactures. Compared with May, 1915, exported coal showed a large increase in value.

Groups.	May,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1916, compared with					
	1916.	May, 1915.	May, 1914.				
Food, Drink and Tobacco Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured	£ 2,625,843 6,032,683	£ + 488,342 + 1,320,103	+ 293,215 + 88,230				
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured Miscellaneous	37,112,207 1,253,678	+11,480,588 + 116,386	+ 4,243,008 + 348,768				
TOTAL	47,024,411	+13,405,419	+ 4,973,221				

# (b) QUANTITIES.

Compared with May, 1915, there was an increase of 50,000 tons in the quantity of pig iron shipped to France. Rails to British South Africa, Australia and New Zealand showed a large decrease. Plates and sheets to France increased considerably, and steel bars, angles, &c., to the same destination showed an increase of 42,000 tons. Exports of wool to the United States declined from 1,151,000 lb. to 33,000 lb., but to Canada and the Netherlands there were increases. The quantity of woollen tissues sent to the Netherlands, France, Canada, Australia and New Zealand showed a large increase. There was a large decrease in the exports of jute piece goods to the Argentine, but an increase to Australia and Canada. In the exports of linen piece goods the most noticeable feature was an increase of nearly 4 million yards in the quantity sent to the United States.

	May,	In	May,	Dec. (-) in 1916, red with		
Principal Articles.	1916.	,	May, 1915.	May, 1914.		
Coal and Metals and Metal Manufactures: Coal—Steam tons ,, Other sorts tons	2,616,171 942,034		115,531 112,058		1,816,072 834,054	
Total of Coal-tons	3,558,205	-	227,589	-	2,650,126	
Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof:-		-	10000000			
Pig Iron tons Railroad Materials tons Plates and Sheets (except	97,976 8,089	++	68,634 24,271		2,939 67,822	
galvanised and tinned) tons Galvanised Sheets tons	67,140 16,526	+-	44,531 15,001		47,278 37,871	
Tinned Plates and Tinned Sheets tons	41,868	+	8,141	-	6,760	
Tubes and Pipes and Fittings, wrought and cast tons	16,104	-	6,335	-	21,782	
Steel Bars, Angles, Rods and Shapes or Sections tons Other Iron and Steel Manu-	80,205	+	41,279	+	59,810	
factures tons	61,832	+	9,537	-	12,409	
Total Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof } tons	389,740	+	126,515		36,617	
Copper and Manufactures thereof tons Lead, Tin, Zine and Manufac-	1,602	-	153	133	2,396	
tures thereof tons Cutlery and Hardware tons	6,507 47,586	+	1,201 5,436		706 <b>34</b> ,743	
Machinery tons	31,387	-	357		33,012	
Wool, Sheep's or Lambs' lb. Cotton Yarn lb.	588,600 17,202,000	-	1,377,400 2,146,500	-	3,526,100 3,032,300	
woollen Tissues yds yds.	504,837,600 13,942,800	++	$31,083,700 \\ 6,548,900$	+	7,089,600	
Worsted Tissues yds. Jute Piece Goods yds.	4,756,900 6,094,100	+	530,600 $2,743,200$		201,400 7,790,600	
Linen Piece Goods yds. Miscellaneous:—	17,722,700	+	5,473,800		4,275,200	
Tobacco and Snuff lb. Boots and Shoes dozen pairs	3,607,399 132,123	++	892,416 34,028	+	672,665 11,071	
Chemical Manures tons Painters' Colours cwts.	24,036 172,144	1-	18,154 7,632		19,622 52,677	
Paper cwts.	265,609	+	58,069		4,644	

# IV.—EXPORTS IN JANUARY—MAY, 1916.

During the five months ended May, 1916, the value of the exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom amounted to £194,533,318, an increase of £44,143,998 compared with the first five months of 1915, and a decrease of £21,051,317 compared with the first five months of 1914.

# LEGAL CASES, OFFICIAL NOTICES, &c.

# LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

(1) WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF EMPLOYMENT: MINER LEAVING PIT FOR HIS OWN PURPOSES AT IRREGULAR TIME: RISK BY UNAUTHORISED AND DANGEROUS ACT.

A workman injured by accident in the course of his employment is not entitled to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, unless the accident was one also arising out of the employment.

A miner who wished to enlist in the Army was rejected because of the condition of his teeth. In order to consult a dentist he one day got permission to leave the pit at twelve o'clock instead of at two o'clock, which was the regular time for his leaving. The mode of reaching and leaving the pit was by the "jig brow," where there were rails and tubs, with the necessary machinery for raising and lowering the tubs. At two o'clock, the hour when the miners arrived and departed, none of this machinery was in use, and there was no traffic and no danger. When this miner got to the brow at twelve o'clock on the day in question, however, the machinery was in use and the tubs running. The man in charge told him to wait until he had dealt with four tubs and then he could go down. He accordingly waited until the four empty tubs referred to had become stationary; but then, before the operation was complete and the stop block made safe, he pushed two of the tubs apart in order to make a gap through which he could pass on his way. This action freed the tubs, which began to run down the incline, caught the man, and caused him such serious injuries that he died. His widow claimed compensation under the Act; but the County Court judge refused to make an award in her favour on the ground that the accident did not arise out of the workman's employment.

On appeal this decision was upheld by the Court of Appeal, and the widow appealed to the House of Lords. The House of Lords held that the question was one of fact for the County Court judge, that there was evidence on which he was entitled to decide as he had, and that, therefore, they could not interfere. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—Baker v. Earl of Bradford.—House of Lords.—15th May, 1916.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF EMPLOYMENT: UNEXPLAINED DIS-APPEARANCE OF SHIP'S COOK AT SEA.

A man signed on as ship's cook and baker on board a steam-ship sailing for the West Indies. When three days out from the home port he was in the ship's galley at 6.45 in the morning, apparently looking for something. He spoke to the second cook, and gave some directions as to breakfast. After leaving the galley he was never again seen. When he was missed the ship was put about and search was made, but no trace of him was found. His dependants claimed compensation under the Act, but the Sheriff-Substitute decided that no facts were proved to justify him in finding that the deceased had met with any accident arising out of his employment. He therefore refused to award compensation.

The dependants appealed, but the Court of Session affirmed the decision of the Sheriff-Substitute.—Lynch v. Crown Steamship Co.—Court of Session.—19th May, 1916.

NOTICE OF ACCIDENT: DELAY: EMPLOYER NOT PREJUDICED.

Proceedings for compensation under the Act are not maintainable unless notice of the accident has been given as soon as practicable after the happening thereof, and unless the claim is made within the time prescribed; but the want of notice is not to be a bar to proceedings if it is found in the proceedings for settling the claim that the employer is not

prejudiced in his defence by such want.

A workman injured his hand in the course of his employment on 7th April, 1915. He continued his work as usual, however, with a bandage on his hand, and in a week the abrasion healed. Later he had pain in his arm, which he imagined to be gout. It became worse, and he was unable to do his work, so on 4th May he went to a doctor. The doctor found he was suffering from blood-poisoning and gave him a certificate to that effect, which he took to his employers. On 4th May the man took to his bed, and on the 31st May he died. He was examined by the employers' medical man on 16th May, but no notice of the accident was given till the 29th, two days before he died. The doctor who attended him stated that the man knew that his illness was due to the wound he had received to his hand on 7th April. His widow claimed compensation under the Act.

On the facts stated, the County Court judge found that the employers had not been prejudiced by the delay in giving notice of the accident, and made an award in favour of the claimant. The employers appealed. The Court of Appeal reversed the decision of the County Court judge, holding that there was no excuse for the deceased not giving notice between the 4th and 16th May, and that the onus of proving that the employers had not been prejudiced by the delay was on the claimant, and had not been discharged. The claimant

appealed against this judgment.

The House of Lords allowed the appeal and restored the decision of the County Court judge, holding that such decision

was right and justified by the facts.—Eydmann v. Premier Accumulator Company.—House of Lords.—23rd March, 1916.

FATAL ACCIDENT: COMPENSATION: WHO IS A DEPENDANT?:
MARRIED DAUGHTER SUPPORTED BY HUSBAND: DECEASED
LODGING WITH DAUGHTER.

Where a workman is killed by an accident arising out of or in the course of his employment, his "dependants" are entitled to compensation under the Act. "Dependants" is defined to mean those members of the workman's family who were wholly or in part dependent upon the earnings of the workman at the time of his death.

A workman, who was a widower, lived as a lodger with a married daughter. She had five children, and lived with her husband, who was a workman earning over £2 a week. She, however, believed his earnings to be only 30s. a week, and he allowed her 23s. for housekeeping. Her father paid her 13s. a week, to cover board, lodging and washing. The father sometimes also bought clothes for his daughter and her children, and kept the family boots in repair. The father was killed by an accident arising out of or in the course of his employment, and the daughter claimed compensation under the Act as a dependant. The employer denied that she was a dependant.

Upon the facts as stated the County Court judge decided that the claimant was not a dependant of the deceased, who was merely her lodger, receiving board and lodging from her under a contract. He therefore refused an award of compensation; but in case it should be held by the Court of Appeal that he was wrong in his decision, he estimated the total profit derived by the claimant from the payments, gifts and services she received from the deceased at 3s. a week, and fixed the compensation payable at £15 12s. The claimant appealed.

It was contended on her behalf that the mere fact that she received money from the deceased under a contract was not sufficient to bar her claim as his dependant. The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, holding that there was nothing to show that the judge was not justified in the decision at which he had arrived.—Montgomery v. Blows.—Court of Appeal.—27th March, 1916.

#### (2) FACTORY ACTS.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN FACTORY: WHAT IS "CLEAN-ING"?: SWEEPING THE FLOORS.

The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, forbids the employment of any child under twelve years of age in a factory. The Act also provides that a child who works in a factory, whether for wages or not, either in a manufacturing process or in cleaning any part of the factory or in any other kind of work incidental to the manufacturing process, shall be deemed to be employed in the factory.

A company carrying on business as manufacturing jewellers, and which made (amongst other things) soldiers' buckles, were charged before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction with employing two children of under twelve in their factory contrary to the Act.

The two children were employed out of school hours in sweeping the floors, fetching tea and water for the employees, running errands and other light jobs. The object was to prevent the employees from being taken off their work at a time when labour was exceptionally valuable. The children were not engaged in any part of the manufacturing processes carried on in the factory.

It was contended for the company that "cleaning" in the Act meant cleaning which was essential to the work of the factory, not merely sweeping or "tidying-up," which was all the children did, and that the work of the children was not incidental to the manufacturing processes carried on. The magistrates convicted, but stated a case for appeal to the

The Court dismissed the appeal and confirmed the conviction, holding that sweeping the floor did constitute cleaning within the meaning of the Act.—Thomas Walker, Ltd., v. Martindale.—King's Bench Division.—7th April, 1916.

# RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

CASES UNDER CONCILIATION ACT, 1896, AND MUNITIONS OF WAR ACTS, 1915 AND 1916.

COTTON OPERATIVES, LANCASHIRE.—Application for an advance of wages of 10 per cent. having been made to the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, Ltd., by the associations representing the spinners, the cardroom workers, and the reelers, winders and warpers, negotiations took place between the parties. Conferences were held on June 7th and 8th, under the chairmanship of Sir George Askwith, at which the parties agreed that the matters in dispute arising out of the application should be left to the chairman for decision.

Sir George issued his award on 10th June, deciding that he was unable to give such an advance as is demanded by the

<sup>•</sup> Re-exports exceeded imports in May, 1915 and 1914.

operatives, but owing to the uncertainty as to the prices of articles of food, &c., as well as to the future of the trade, he was also unable to place such restrictions as would prevent the question being reconsidered at a much earlier period than the employers proposed. He accordingly awarded as follows:

(1). That the present standard piece price list rate of wages be advanced by 5 per cent., such advance to be paid on and after the pay day in the week ending 10th June, 1916.

(2). That the standard piece price list rate of wages, with the above addition, is to continue without change for the standard piece price list rate of wages, with the above addition, is to continue without change for the remainder of this year (1916) and thereafter subject to six

weeks' notice by either employers or operatives at any time after 31st December, 1916.

228

Woollen Workers, Huddersfield.-Differences having arisen between the Fine Cloth Manufacturers' Association, the Huddersfield and District Woollen Manufacturers' and Spinners' Association, and the Huddersfield and District Yarn Spinners' Association on the one hand and the General Union of Textile Workers on the other, the parties agreed to leave the matters to the decision of Sir George Askwith.

Sir George issued his award on 16th May, granting an increased scale of war bonus to the workpeople concerned.

At the request of the Huddersfield and District Healders' and Twisters' Union and of the Huddersfield and District Warpers' Association, the terms of the award have since been

extended to their members.

ROPEWORKERS, LIVERPOOL.—In January, 1916, the National Warehouse and General Workers' Union made application to certain rope-making firms at Liverpool for an advance of wages of 5s. per week on behalf of hemp and wire rope makers' assistants, firemen and skilled workmen, and an increase of 2s. per week to lads, and no settlement having been arrived at, the matter was referred to Sir George Askwith for decision.

Sir George issued his award on 2nd June, deciding that a bonus of 2s. per week to seniors and 1s. per week to juniors shall be paid, subject to certain conditions as to good time-

FERRYMEN, TYNE.-Application for an advance of wages of 1s. per day and for the payment of Sunday work at overtime rates having been made to Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Ltd., by the National Union of Gas and General Workers and by the Northern United Enginemen's Association on behalf of the skippers and enginemen respectively employed by the firm on the direct ferries running between Hebburn and Wallsend-on-Tyne, and no settlement being arrived at between the parties, the matter was reported to the Department, who appointed the Rt. Hon. Sir David Harrel, K.C.B., to decide it. In his award, dated 18th May, Sir David decided that the claim for an advance of wages had not been made out, but that for work days on Syndays and sold is being and the claim.

that for work done on Sundays and public holidays the men concerned would be paid an increase of 1d. per hour for each

hour actually worked.

MINERS, SOUTH WALES .- On 1st November, 1915, joint application was made to the Board of Trade for the appointment of an independent chairman to preside over an inquiry into the question of the rate for the anthracite collieries, as compared with those for other collieries, as provided for in Clause 15 of the Conciliation Board Agreement of 2nd September, 1915.

Sir Laurence Gomme was accordingly appointed, but was obliged, through ill-health, to resign the appointment before the inquiry commenced, and His Honour Judge A. O'Connor,

K.C., was appointed in his stead.

Judge O'Connor conducted an exhaustive historical inquiry into the 5 per cent. differentiation between the anthracite district and the rest of the South Wales Coalfield, and issued his report on the matter in May, deciding that the claim of the men that the standard rates in the anthracite area should be regarded as those of the 1879 standard (or, in other words, that there should be equality in standard as well as in per-centage) had not been established. With regard to the further question of adjustment consequent on the parties having agreed, in accordance with the suggestion of the Board of Trade, that the difference in the percentage shall be got rid of, and that a common scale of reductions and advances should be adopted on bases corresponding to the '79 standard increased by 50 per cent., but so that the alteration of standard shall not in itself effect an immediate change in wages, Judge O'Connor gave his assent to a system of equivalents until experience shall have shown how it works.

STEEL WORKERS, SHEFFIELD .- The Sheffield and District Engineering Trades Employers' Association and the British Steel Smelters, Mill, Iron, Tinplate and Kindred Trades Association having failed to come to terms in respect of an application. application made by the latter for an increase in the war bonus to their members employed in the Sheffield district, application was made to the Department for the appointment of His Honour Judge A. O'Connor, K.C., to decide it.

Judge O'Connor was accordingly appointed, and issued his ward on 5th June, deciding that an increase of 72 per cent. award on 5th June, de should be granted to all men earning not more than 40s. per week, and an increase of 5 per cent. to men earning more than 40s. per week but not more than 60s. per week.

SAILORS AND FIREMEN, CORK .- A difference having arisen between the City of Cork Steam Packet Co., Ltd., and the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union relative to an application made by the latter for an advance of wages of 5s. per week on behalf of their members in the employ of the company, the matter was brought to the attention of the Chief | K.C., was accordingly appointed to act as arbiter in the

Industrial Commissioner, who got into touch with the parties and arranged for the men's notices to cease work to be withdrawn pending the reference of the matter to arbitration.

His Honour Judge E. A. Parry was accordingly appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on 20th May, deciding that the workpeople concerned should receive an extra war bonus of 2s. 6d. per week. The arbitrator also decided another matter concerning the payment of a war bonus in the case of a ship detained in harbour.

SHEET IRON WORKERS AND ENGINEERS, CLYDE DISTRICT.—With a view to increasing their output, Messrs. Scotts Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd., Greenock, introduced a system of piece-work into their sheet iron department, where the work had hitherto been done on time. The innovation was resisted by the Sheet Iron Workers' and Light Platers' Society, on behalf of their members, and the parties being unable to agree on the matter, the difference was reported to the Department, and by them referred to Mr. Lynden Macassey, K.C., to decide the matter in accordance with Subsection 3 of Section 4 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915.

Mr. Macassey issued his award on 27th May, deciding that the custom of payment on time in the case of the workpeople concerned, does tend to restrict production, and that the system of piece-work should be at once introduced.

Similar matters were referred to Mr. Macassey in respect of the working on the premium bonus system by the members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers employed by Messrs. William Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Dalmuir, and Messrs. Bow, Maclachlan & Co., Paisley, in both of which cases Mr. Macassey decided that the system should be introduced.

SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS, ALEXANDRIA.—A difference having arisen between Messrs. Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Alexandria, and the Workers' Union, in connection with an application made by the latter for an advance of wages on behalf of their members employed by the firm as machine shop workers, main shaft and other oilers, boiler firemen and gas-producermen, and negotiations between the parties proving ineffectual, the matter was reported to the Department and duly referred by them to Mr. Lynden Macassey, K.C., for

Mr. Macassey issued his award on 23rd May, partially allowing certain of the claims and disallowing others.

ENGINEERS. COVENTRY.—A difference having arisen between the Daimler Co., Ltd., Coventry, and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and other engineering societies, in respect of a proposal by the firm to extend their ordinary premium bonus system to the members of the societies concerned employed by the firm in testing aircraft engines, and negotiations between the parties having failed to effect a settlement, the matter was reported to the Department, and Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., was appointed to decide it.

In his award, dated 29th May, Mr. Mackenzie decided that the system should be applied to the fitters other than the

ENGINEERS, CHESTER.—Early in the present year the Chester Engineering Trades Joint Committee made application to Messrs. John Summers & Sons, Ltd., Shotton, that their members should participate in the firm's bonus scheme, and the parties being unable mutually to agree upon the matter, the difference was reported to the Department, who appointed Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., to arbitrate upon it.

Mr. Mackenzie issued his award on 29th May, determining that the claim of the Joint Committee had not been

established.

ENGINEERS, BIRKENHEAD.-Messrs. Cammell Laird & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead, installed at their works in February, 1914, a gear hobbing machine for the purpose of cutting the gears of geared turbines. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers claimed that the machine in question should be manned by a skilled mechanic, and that the putting of a semi-skilled man on the work was a change of custom or practice which should be recorded under Schedule II. of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, but this was contested by the firm on the ground that, after the machine had been properly set, its working was automatic. The parties being unable to agree upon the matter, it was reported to the Department, and Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to decide it.

Mr. Mackenzie issued his award on 27th May, deciding that the Union had failed to establish their claim.

Coke Oven and Power House Men, Manchester.—Messrs. The Partington Steel and Iron Co., Ltd., Manchester, and the British Steel Smelters Mill, Iron, Tinplate and Kindred Trades Association mutually agreed upon certain changes in wages, and the proposal was duly submitted to the Minister of Munitions for his sanction. The Minister withheld his consent to the proposed increases, and in accordance with his powers under Section 4 (2) of the Munitions of War Act, referred the matter for settlement by arbitration.

Mr. W. Mackenzie, K.C., was accordingly appointed, and issued his award on 20th May, deciding that the several proposed advances should be sanctioned.

SUBMARINE RIVETERS, CLYDE DISTRICT.—In March, 1915, difficulties arose in the Clyde shipyards in connection with the rates of wages to be paid to members of the Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society employed in the riveting of submarines. Lengthy correspondence ensued between the parties, but without effecting a settlement, and the matter was reported to the Department. Sheriff A. O. M. Mackenzie,

matter, and after meeting the parties, decided that the parties should themselves endeavour by means of conferences mutually to arrange a list of rates. Conferences were duly held, but the matter still remaining undecided, it was again referred to the decision of Sheriff Mackenzie, who, assisted by Mr. Walter Dodd as technical assessor, drew up a list of the rates to be paid for submarines of the E class, and embodied them in an

Joiners, Glasgow .- On 17th March, 1916, application was made to the Department by the joint secretaries of the Con-ciliation Board for the joiner trade in the Glasgow district for the appointment of a Court of Arbitration to decide certain matters in dispute in connection with wages and working rules. A court was accordingly appointed, consisting of Sheriff A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C. (chairman), Mr. James Currie, and Mr. James Gavin.

The court issued its award on 22nd May, deciding that the rate of wages should be increased from 11d. to 11½d. per hour, and determining certain other points in connection with the

Building Trades, Cheltenham.—Application having been made to the Department by the Cheltenham Master Builders' Association and the Cheltenham Building Trades Joint Committee for the appointment of an arbitrator to decide certain matters in dispute between them in connection with the wages to be paid to certain classes of workpeople, Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed to act in that capacity.

Mr. Doughty issued his award on 30th May, fixing the rates of wages to be paid as follows: (1) Plasterers and plumbers, 93d.

per hour, painters, 91d. per hour; (2) labourers, 61d. per hour, and scaffolders, stone sawyers and drainers, 7d. per hour, and to these men, in addition, extra war wages of 4d. per day for every day upon which full time is worked at ordinary rates.

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES, CHELTENHAM .- On 1st February, 1916, the Cheltenham Building Trades Joint Committee made application to Messrs. H. H. Martyn & Co., Ltd., for an advance of wages of 2d. an hour on behalf of various grades of building trades employees, and no settlement being arrived at between the parties, the matter was reported to the Depart-ment, and duly referred to Mr. Charles Doughty for

Mr. Doughty, in an award dated 19th May, decided that the wages of joiners and wood cutting machinists shall be increased by 1d. per hour and that the wages of labourers shall be increased by 1d. an hour. In addition, extra war wages of 4d. per day shall be paid to every labourer who works the full normal hours each day without losing time.

SPELTER WORKERS, SWANSEA .- A difference having arisen between the English Crown Spelter Co., Ltd., and the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union respecting an application for an advance of wages and for extra payment for Sunday work, the matter was reported to the Department, and duly referred to Mr. Charles Doughty as arbitrator.

Mr. Doughty heard the parties on 3rd June, and issued his award, giving certain increases of wages and of Sunday

STEEL SMELTERS, NEAR NEWPORT (MON.).—The Monmouthshire Steel and Tinplate Co., Pontymister, nr. Newport (Mon.), recently dismissed one of their workpeople, a member of the British Steel Smelters, Mill, Iron, Tinplate and Kindred Trades Association, for alleged negligence in the discharge of his duties. The Association claimed that the dismissal was wrongful, and the parties being unable to agree upon the matter, it was reported to the Department, who appointed Mr. Charles Doughty to decide it.

Mr. Doughty issued his award on 30th May, upholding the Association's claim and deciding that the man should be re-

instated in his former position.

COAL AND TAP WHEELERS, WALSALL .- A difference having arisen between the Walsall District Iron Co., Ltd., and certain of their workpeople employed as coal and tap wheelers in connection with an application for an advance of wages, and the parties themselves being unable mutually to agree on the matter, it was reported to the Department, and duly referred to Mr. Charles Doughty for arbitration.

In his award, dated 30th May, Mr. Doughty granted certain

increases of wages to the workpeople concerned.

CLERKS, MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD AND CYFARTHFA.—The National Union of Clerks made application to Messrs. Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester, Messrs. Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield, and Messrs. Crawshay Bros. (Cyfarthfa), Ltd., Cyfarthfa, respectively, for advances of wages and other alterations of working conditions on behalf of their members in the employ of the firms, and negotiations between the parties having failed to result in a settlement, the differences were reported to the Department, and duly referred to Mr.

Ernest Page, K.C., for arbitration.

Mr. Page issued his awards on 5th June, deciding that in each case the Union had failed to establish their claims.

NEWPORT (MON.) (1) ENGINEERS.—The Amalgamated Engineers recent Alexandra (Newport and South Wales) Docks and Railway Company for an advance of wages and a reduction of working hours on behalf of their members in the company's employ, and the company having refused to concede the claims, the parties agreed to refer the matter to arbitration.

Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., was accordingly appointed to act in that capacity, and issued his award on 6th June, increasing the weekly rate of wages from 40s. to 41s., but disallowing the claim in respect of reduced working hours.

(2) IRONFOUNDERS.—In his award, respecting an application simultaneously made to the company by the Friendly Society of Ironfounders for an advance of wages, Mr. Page found that the claim had not been established.

(3) SMITHS' HAMMERMEN.—The Smiths' Hammermen's Society similarly applied to the above company for an advance of wages on behalf of their members, and Mr. Page, to whom this matter was also referred, decided, in his award of 6th June, that the rate of wages should remain unchanged, but that the war bonus should be increased from 2s. 6d. to 5s.

(4) Masons' Labourers.—Mr. Page also dealt with a claim for an advance of wages made to the company by the masons' labourers in their employ, and decided that the wages of the workpeople concerned should be increased from 6½d. to

DOCK PILOTS, NEWPORT.—Joint application was made to the Department by the Newport Shipowners' Association and the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union for the appointment of an arbitrator to decide differences that had arisen between them in connection with the rates of pay of dock pilots, and Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., was appointed to act

in that capacity.

Prior to the arbitration proceedings, the Employers' Association had offered the men concerned an advance of 12½ per cent. on their rates of pay, but the offer was refused. Mr. Page issued his award on 6th June, deciding that the rates of wages should be advanced 12½ per cent. and no more.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES, BUXTON.—Certain of the employees of the Buxton Urban District Council having ceased work in support of an application for an advance of wages, made on their behalf by the National Union of Gas Workers and General Labourers, the matter was brought to the notice of the Chief Industrial Commissioner, who entered into communication with the parties and arranged for work to be resumed pending the reference of the matter to arbitration.

Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C., the arbitrator appointed, issued his award on 5th June, granting certain increases of wages and determining certain other matters in dispute.

FILE CUTTERS, &c., SHEFFIELD.—In March an agreement was effected between the Sheffield File Manufacturers' Association and the Sheffield Amalgamated Union of File Trades, which provided for the payment of an additional war bonus of 5 per cent. to the members of the Union. Subsequently, Messrs. Bromley, Fisher and Turton, Ltd., Sheffield, refused to grant the war bonus in question, and no settlement being arrived at between the parties, the matter was referred to the decision of an arbitrator appointed by the Department.

Sir William Robinson was accordingly appointed to act in that capacity, and issued his award on 18th May, deciding that the additional war bonus of 5 per cent. should be paid to all workpeople employed by the firm on forging or cutting

SAWMAKERS, SHEFFIELD.-Messrs. Sanderson Bros. & Newbould, Sheffield, having refused to concede an application made by the National Steel Workers' Association Engineering and Labour League and the Sawmakers' Protection Society for increased overtime rates on behalf of their members employed in the firm's saw department, and negotiations between the parties having failed to result in a settlement, the matter was reported to the Department, who appointed Sir William Robinson to decide it.

Sir William issued his award on 22nd May determining the

rates to be paid.

BOOT AND SHOE OPERATIVES, LEICESTER.—The Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of Leicester being unable to settle or determine a claim by the operatives' union for an additional war bonus, the matter was referred to two arbitrators, and they being unable to agree, application was made to the Department for the appointment of Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., as umpire to decide the question.

Mr. Smith met the parties on 18th May, when it was mutually agreed that the following war bonus rates should be paid

in substitution of the existing bonus:

To all female operatives of 18 years of age and over and to all youths of 18 and under 21 years of age, 2s. 6d.; to all male operatives of 21 years of age and over, (a) earning under 35s. per week, 4s., (b) earning 35s. and under 45s. per week,

3s. 6d., (c) earning 45s. per week and upwards, 3s.

Mr. Smith was also appointed to decide the piecework prices
to be paid for lasting the Russian Army boot, upon which matter the Conciliation Board and its arbitrators were unable to agree, and met the parties on 16th and 22nd May, when an agreement on the points in dispute was arrived at.

BOOT AND SHOE OPERATIVES, BRISTOL.—The Bristol Federated Boot and Shoe Manufacturers and the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives having failed to agree upon a claim made by the latter for an additional payment as war bonus and with regard to fixing the clicking prices for cutting the Russian Army boot, joint application was made to the Department, and Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., was appointed to act as umpire to decide the matter.

Mr. Smith issued his award on 27th May, deciding that there shall be paid to each male day or piecework operative of 21 years and upwards (whether engaged on civil or army work) a flat rate bonus of 3s. 6d. per week additional to his day or piecework earnings. Mr. Smith also fixed the prices

in question for clicking.

Engineers, &c., Port Talbot.—A difference having arisen between Messrs. The Port Talbot Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot, and the Welsh Artizans' United Association, with respect to an application made by the latter for an advance of wages and alterations of working conditions on behalf of various classes of workpeople in the firm's employ, it was agreed between the parties to refer the matter to arbitration, and at their request the Department appointed Mr. F. W. Gibbins to act in that capacity.

Mr. Gibbins issued his award on 1st June, deciding the

matters in dispute.

230

LABOURERS, DARTMOUTH.—A difference having arisen between Messrs. Philip & Son, Ltd., Dartmouth, and Messrs. Simpson, Strickland & Co., Ltd., Dartmouth, on the one hand, and the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers Union on the other, relative to an application made by the latter for an advance of wages on behalf of their members employed by the firms as unskilled labourers, semi-skilled labourers and boys, and negotiations between the parties proving unsuccessful, the matter was reported to the Department, and duly referred to Mr. F. N. Keen for arbitration.

Mr. Keen issued his award on 29th May, deciding that on

and after 22nd July next, if the war shall then be still continuing, the wages of unskilled and semi-skilled labourers should be increased by ½d. per hour on time rates, with an equivalent increase on piece rates. With regard to boys, Mr. Keen decided that before the date above referred to, the firms should consider, and if necessary increase, the wages

presently paid to boys.

GENERAL LABOURERS, WEST HARTLEPOOL.—A section of the general labourers in the employ of the Expanded Metal Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool, made application to the firm for an advance of wages of 5s. per week on time rates and 20 per cent. on piece rates, and the parties being unable to come to a settlement, the matter was reported to the Department, and by them referred to Mr. F. N. Keen for arbitration.

Mr. Keen issued his award on 3rd June, increasing the war bonuses of 3s. per week on time rates and 10 per cent. on piece rates then being paid to the squad in question to 5s. per week on time rates and 15 per cent. on piece rates.

Pickling Tankmen, Jarrow-on-Tyne.—A difference having arisen between Messrs. Palmers Shipbuilding and Iron Co., Ltd., Jarrow-on-Tyne, and the National Amalgamated Union of Labour, in regard to the number of men required to deal with bars of certain dimensions in the process of pickling, and the parties being unable to arrive at a settlement on the matter, it was reported to the Department, who referred it to the arbitration of Mr. F. N. Keen.
In his award, dated 23rd May, Mr. Keen decided the points

PAINTERS, ERITH, DARTFORD AND BEXLEY .- Joint application was made to the Department by the masters and operative painters in the Dartford, Erith and Bexley districts, for the appointment of an arbitrator to decide certain matters in dispute between them, and Mr. W. A. Willis was appointed to act

In his award, dated 5th June, Mr. Willis decided that the standard rate of wages to be paid to skilled painters and decorators shall be increased from 8d. to 9d. an hour, such increase to be regarded as war wages and recognised as due to and dependent on the existence of the abnormal conditions now

prevailing in consequence of the war.

Woodcutting Machinists, Burton-on-Trent.-Messrs. J. B. Kind, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent, and the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists, being unable to agree upon a claim made by the latter for an advance of wages on behalf of their members in the firm's employ, the matter was reported to the Department, and Mr. W. A. Willis was duly appointed to

In his award, dated 3rd June, Mr. Willis found that the society had failed to establish their claim.

CARTRIDGE MAKERS, BIRMINGHAM.-The Workers' Union recently made application to the Birmingham Metal and Munitions Co., Ltd., for an increase of overtime rates on behalf of their members employed in the cartridge and certain other departments of the firm, and the parties themselves being unable mutually to arrange the matter, it was reported the Department, who appointed Mr. W. A. Willis to

decide it.

Mr. Willis issued his award on 7th June, deciding the overtime rates to be paid in the Departments concerned.

CHEMICAL WORKERS, GLASGOW.—In February, 1916, the National Union of Gas and General Workers made application to Messrs. Richard Smith's Executors, Ltd., Glasgow, for an increase of wages and overtime rates on behalf of their members employed by the firm as processmen and labourers, and negotiations between the parties having failed to result in a settlement, the matter was reported to the Department, who referred it to Professor R. Lodge for decision.

In his award, dated 27th May, Professor Lodge increased the war bonus of 2s. per week then being paid by the firm, to one of 4s. per week, and decided that the claim for increased rates

of pay for overtime should not be allowed.

Boiler and Pipe Coverers, Glasgow.—On 14th December, 1915, the Workers' Union made application to the Glasgow Master Boiler and Pipe Coverers' Association for an advance of wages of 2d. per hour on behalf of their members, and

raised certain questions in connection with the employment of female labour. The parties being themselves unable to come to terms on the matter, the difference was reported to the Department, who appointed Professor J. M. Irvine, K.C., to

In his award, dated 22nd May, Professor Irvine decided that the wages of the workpeople concerned should be increased by 1d. per hour, such increase to be in substitution for the war bonus of 1s. per week previously being paid. The arbiter also determined the rates of wages to be paid to women workers.

PLUMBERS, PAISLEY.—In response to an application made to the Department by the master and operative plumbers at Paisley for the appointment of an arbiter to decide certain matters in dispute between them in connection with wages, &c., Professor J. M. Irvine, K.C., was appointed to act in that

In his award, dated 11th May, Professor Irvine decided that the standard rate of wages in Paisley and district, including Renfrew and Barrhead, shall be 11½d. per hour, being an in-

crease of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour.

FURNISHING TRADE WORKERS, GLASGOW.—Messrs. The Bennet Furnishing Co., Ltd., Glasgow, and the Workers' Union, being unable to agree upon a claim made by the latter for ar advance of wages and an alteration in overtime rates on behalf of their members in the firm's employ, the matter was reported to the Department, and Professor J. M. Irvine, K.C., was appointed arbiter therein.

Professor Irvine issued his award on 26th May, deciding that the rates of pay for the several classes of workpeople should be  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for finishers, painters and desk fitters,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for machinemen (buffing and sandpapering) and for labourers. He also fixed the rate of payment for over-

time at time and a quarter.

CAULKERS, GLASGOW.—A difference having arisen between Messrs. Dunlop Bremner & Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow, and the Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society, in connection with a claim made by the latter with respect to the rates of wages to be paid to their members employed by the firm in caulking the decks of a new class of vessel described as an Admiralty paddle-steamer mine-sweeper, and negotiations between the parties having failed to result in a settlement, the matter was reported to the Department, who referred it to the arbitration of Sheriff A. J. Louttit Laing.

Sheriff Laing issued his award on 30th May, deciding that the claims had not been established.

MOTOR BODY WORKERS, ABERDEEN.-Messrs. R. J. Shinnie, Ltd., Aberdeen, received from the United Kingdom Society of Coachmakers an application for an advance of wages of 2d. per hour on behalf of the bodymakers, painters and trimmers, members of the Society in their employ, but were unwilling to concede the claim. No settlement being arrived at between the parties, the matter was reported to the Department, and by them referred to Sheriff A. J. Louttit Laing for decision.

Sheriff Laing accordingly heard the parties in Aberdeen, and issued his award on 17th May, increasing the minimum rates of wages by 1d. per hour, and deciding that no alteration should be made in the existing piece rates.

IRONWORKERS, GLASGOW.—The employees of Messrs. Macfarlane, Strang & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, made application to the firm for an advance of wages of 1d. per hour on time rates and 20 per cent. on piece rates. The claim was not conceded by the firm, and negotiations between the parties having proved unsuccessful, the matter was reported to the Department, and by them referred to Mr. Condie Sandeman, , for arbitration.

Mr. Sandeman issued his award an 27th May, granting increases of \( \frac{1}{4}d \). per hour to time workers and \( 2\frac{1}{2} \) per cent. to

piece workers.

KEG MAKERS AND MACHINE-MEN, GLASGOW.-Messrs. J. G. Garrick & Co., Glasgow, and the Workers' Union being unable to agree upon a claim made by the latter for an advance of wages on behalf of their members employed by the firm as keg makers and machine-men, the matter was reported to the Department and by them referred to the arbitration of Mr. Condie Sandeman, K.C.

Mr. Sandeman issued his award on 7th June, deciding that the keg makers had not established their claim, and granting an increase of wages of ½d. per hour to the machine-men.

LABOURERS, GLASGOW.—The Clyde Valley Electrical Power Co. and the National Union of Gas and General Workers being unable to agree upon a claim made by the latter for increased wages and overtime rates on behalf of their members engaged by the firm as labourers on outside work, the matter was reported to the Department, who appointed Mr. James Macdonald to arbitrate upon it.

In his award, dated 25th May, Mr. Macdonald decided that the Union had failed to establish their claims.

Women Munition Workers.—The Board of Trade have referred during the month further cases to the Special Arbitra-tion Tribunal constituted under Sections 6 and 8 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916 (see LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1916, p. 153). Such cases are (1) a claim by the National Federation of Women Workers in respect of the night shift rates of women employed in the rubber and braiding departments of Messrs. Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., Woolwich; (2) a claim made by the National Union of Gasworkers and General Labourers for a certain schedule of wages on behalf of their female members employed by Mr.

Charles Baynes, Engineer and Machinist, near Blackburn; (3) a claim made by the Workers' Union on behalf of the girls employed in the soldering shop of Messrs. A. Harper, Sons & Bean, Ltd., Dudley; (4) a claim made by the National Federation of Women Workers on behalf of their members employed in the motor and aeroplane works of Messrs. D. Napier & Sons, Ltd., Acton.

# COMMITTEE ON PRODUCTION.

The Committee appointed by His Majesty's Government to inquire into the best steps to be taken to ensure the fullest productive power of employees in engineering and shipbuilding establishments, and whose reference was subsequently extended to deal with the avoidance of stoppages on work for Government purposes (see LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1915, p. 83, and August, 1915, p. 280), have issued decisions on further cases referred to them. The following are summaries of the Committee's findings issued during May :-

MESSRS. JOHN CRAWLEY & Co., LTD., SHEFFIELD (ISSUED 2ND MAY).—This finding is in respect of proposals for changes in the rates of wages of machine moulders and tub moulders employed by the firm, whose establishment is controlled. Application for an increase in wages to the men concerned was made to the firm by the Friendly Society of Ironfounders, and after negotiations the firm agreed to submit certain proposals to the Minister of Munitions for sanction in accordance with Section 4 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915. The Minister's sanction was withheld, and the matter was subsequently re-ferred to the Committee on Production, who decided the advances that should be made in settlement of the Union's

TEMPLATE MAKERS, MESSRS. A. & J. MAIN, LTD. (ISSUED 2ND MAY).—Application having been made by the template makers employed at the firm's Clydesdale Works to be paid the same rate of wages as the template workers at the firm's Germiston Works, negotiations took place between the parties, but no settlement was arrived at and the matter was duly referred to the Committee. The Committee decided that the conditions of work at the two establishments are not sufficiently similar to require the payment of the same rates; that the present rate of the Clydesdale men shall be raised from 42s. to 43s. per week; and that the "war bonus" of 3s. per week now being paid to the men shall be increased to 4s. per

Brassworkers, Yorkshire (Issued 2nd May).—This finding is in respect of an application made to the Employers' Brass-founders' Association by the National Brassworkers and Metal Mechanics on behalf of members of the Union employed at Brighouse, Doncaster, Halifax, Rotherham and Sheffield. In March, 1915, by agreement between the parties the wages of the men concerned were advanced 4s. per week on day rates and 10 per cent. on piece rates. The present claim was for a "war bonus" of 5s. per week to both day and pieceworkers, and the Committee decided that the claim had not been

APPRENTICES, MESSRS. SIR W. G. ARMSTRONG, WHITWORTH & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne (Issued 2nd May).-Under the terms of their engagements with the firm the apprentices receive payment on a scale varying according to age and service, commencing at 7s. per week for those aged from 16 to 17 years, and the majority of the apprentices have signed indentures to serve an apprenticeship at the agreed rates. March, 1915, a "war bonus" of 2s. per week was paid in addition to the existing rate. The present difference was a claim put forward on behalf of the apprentices for a revised schedule of rates. The Committee decided that the claim is not one that should be granted.

Messes. Henry Bessemer & Co., Ltd., Bolton (Issued 3rd May).—The Committee had referred to them by the Minister of Munitions for settlement, in accordance with the provisions of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, a proposal agreed on between Messrs. Henry Bessemer & Co., Ltd., and the Amalgamated Society of Steel and Iron Workers of Great Britain for an increase in the rates of wages of men employed in the firm's rolling mills and forging departments. The Committee decided that the agreement should be sanctioned.

Engineers, Messrs. The Vulcan Motor and Engineering 1906) Co., Ltd., Southport (Issued 3rd May).—In March, 1915, the men concerned received an advance of wages of 2s per week on time rates and 5 per cent. on piece prices under an agreement between the parties, and in August, 1915, a further advance of 2s. per week on time rates under a finding of the Committee. The present claim was an application for a "war bonus," and the Committee decided that the claim had not been established.

HAMMER-DRIVERS, MESSRS. SANDERSON BROTHERS & NEW-BOULD, LTD., SHEFFIELD (ISSUED 4TH MAY).-This finding is in respect of an application for an advance of wages to hammer-drivers made to the firm by the Associated Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Society. In March, 1915, the men in question received an advance of 3s. per week, paid as a "war bonus," and not taken into account in calculating payment for overtime. The Committee decided that as from the beginning of the first full pay in January, 1916, the "war bonus" of 3s. per week should be paid as an advance of wages and taken into account in calculating overtime payment, and that as from the first full pay in March, 1916, the advance of 3s. per week should be increased to 4s. per week.

Messrs. Clement Talbot & Co., Ltd., Ladbroke Grove, W. (Issued 5th May).—This finding is in respect of a difference between the firm (members of the London and District Association of Engineering Employers) and their workpeople, represented by certain trade unions, as to the rate of payment of men engaged on night shift. The rate of payment claimed by the men is time and a half; the rate of payment made by the firm is time and a quarter. The Committee decided that the rate of payment should be time and a half, this decision to be regarded as based solely on war conditions and upon the circumstances of the firm in question, and is without prejudice to the case of other firms or to the settlement of the general question between the Employers' Association and the Unions.

WAGES OF COTTON OPERATIVES (ISSUED 16TH MAY).-The following memorandum was issued on 16th May:

The Committee on Production have had under consideration representations which have been made to them in regard to their finding of 21st July, 1915, under which the wages of cotton operatives were advanced 5 per cent. upon the standard piece price lists as from the first settling day following

The Committee now record: (1) That the advance of 5 per cent. is to continue for the period of the war and for three months after the declaration of peace; it is further to continue in force until either the employers or the operatives shall have given not less than three months' notice of intention to alter wages, such notice to be given at any time after the expiration of the said three months; (2) that the said advance of 5 per cent. does not preclude the putting forward of an application at any time for a further advance of wages.

ENGINEERS AND ALLIED TRADES, NEWARK (ISSUED 16TH MAY).—In the early part of 1915 the men concerned received an advance of wages, the predominant advance given being 2s. per week and a "war bonus" of 2s. per week. The application referred to the Committee was for an advance of 3s. week on time rates and 71 per cent. on piece rates. The decision of the Committee was that the time rates of the men should be advanced 1s. per week, the advance not being intended to apply to or affect piece prices.

Engineering Trades (Night Shift Work), Blackburn DISTRICT (ISSUED 16TH MAY).—This finding relates to a difference between the Blackburn District Engineering Trades Employers' Association and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and Allied Trade Unions, regarding the rate to be paid for night shift work by certain firms of textile machinists in the Blackburn district in connection with the manufacture of shell. Without prejudice to any re-adjustment which may be made by agreement between the parties or otherwise after the war, the Committee decided that the rates claimed by the Unions should be paid, viz.: time and a quarter for the first four hours and time and a quarter for subsequent hours up to 6 a.m., with an allowance of 5d. per night.

MESSRS. W. T. HENLEY'S TELEGRAPH WORKS CO., LTD., NORTH WOOLWICH (ISSUED 16TH MAY).—In December, 1915, the Workers' Union made application to the firm for various advances of wages and alterations of working conditions, and no settlement being arrived at the matter was referred to the Committee. The Committee decided that in settlement of the various claims, the existing war bonus of 10 per cent. on earnings with a maximum of 3s. per week, shall be converted into a war bonus of 15 per cent. on earnings with a maximum of 4s. 6d. per week.

Messrs. John Summers & Sons, Ltd., Shotton (Issued 16th May).—This finding is in respect of an application for an advance of wages to certain employees made to the firm by the Workers' Union. The men concerned participated in the "war bonus" granted to the various grades of employees in the works in May, 1915, and in the increased "bonus" granted in December, 1915, by arrangement between the firm and a number of unions representing the bulk of the employees of the company. The Committee decided that the claim of the Workers' Union for a further increase to the men in question had not been established.

Engineers, Messrs. South Durham Steel and Iron Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool (Issued 18th Max).—The difference referred to the Committee was a claim of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers that their members employed at the company's West Hartlepool Works should be paid for overtime on the first five days of the week at the rate of time and a quarter from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m., and time and a half thereafter. The Committee decided that these rates should be paid.

BRIDGE BUILDERS, STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, GLASGOW DISTRICT (ISSUED 23RD MAY).—This finding related to claims in regard to advances of wages, &c., made by the Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society to certain firms of bridge builders, structural engineers, &c., in the Glasgow district. These claims included uniform rates of wages for template makers, platers (including punchers and shearers), riveters, caulkers, and holders-up, and increases in piece rates, overtime, &c. The Committee decided that the claim for the uniform rates of wages for these classes had not been established, but they awarded various increases on time and piece rates, and fixed the rate of payment for overtime at time and

Engineers and Allied Trades, Messrs. Dennis Bros. (1903). Ltd., Guildford (Issued 23rd May).—By an agreement of June, 1914, the wages of adult fitters, turners, &c., were advanced one farthing per hour, and a further advance of the same amount was given three months later. In April, 1915, an agreement was arrived at under which the men received a war wages advance of three farthings per-hour; at the same time the allowance in regard to good timekeeping was increased. A claim for a further advance being referred to them, the Committee decided that (1) an advance of \(\frac{1}{4}\text{d.}\) per hour should be given to adult workpeople at present in receipt of less than 9d. per hour, and (2) that the war wages advance of \(\frac{3}{4}\text{d.}\) per hour should be increased to 1d. per hour.

232

LABOURERS, TODMORDEN (ISSUED 24TH MAY).—Application having been made by the Workers' Union to Messrs. Lord Brothers, Ltd., for an advance of wages to engineering employees at Todmorden, agreement was arrived at as to the amount of the advance but not as to the date on which the advances should come into operation. The Committee decided the point on the matter being referred to them.

ENGINEERS, TODMORDEN (ISSUED 24TH MAY).—Application for an advance of wages having been made by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers on behalf of engineering employees at Todmorden, and the matter being referred to the Committee, they decided that the wages of the men concerned should be advanced 2s. per week on time rates and 5 per cent. on piece rates.

SHIP PLUMBERS, DUNDEE (ISSUED 25TH MAY).—Application having been made by the Dundee Lodge of the United Operative Plumbers' and Domestic Engineers' Association to the Dundee Shipbuilders' Association, and the matter being referred to the Committee on Production for decision, the Committee awarded an advance of wages of ½d. per hour.

BUILDING TRADE OPERATIVES, ROYAL ENGINEERS, WOOLWICH DISTRICT (ISSUED 25TH MAY).—This finding is in respect of a claim made to the Army Council by the Operative Bricklayers' Society and other Unions connected with the Building Trade that their members employed under the supervision of the Commanding Royal Engineer, Woolwich District, should receive the "war wage" advance of 4s. per week which was granted by the Ministry of Munitions in September, 1915, to the building trades workmen in the Woolwich Arsenal as part of an advance given to employees generally in that establishment, following an agreement between the London and District Association of Engineering Employers and the Engineering Trade Unions. The men are paid the rates of wages recognised as current in the London district for building trades operatives, and in addition they have received since December, 1914, a "bonus" of 3s. per week in the case of tradesmen and 2s. per week in the case of labourers, this "bonus" having been granted to the War Department employees in the London district. The Committee decided that the claim had not been established.

PLATERS' HELPERS, STAGERS, &C., MESSRS. HARLAND & WOLFF, LTD., BELFAST (ISSUED 25TH MAY).—In respect of a claim made to the firm by the National Amalgamated Union of Labour (on behalf of certain of their members) for extra "dirt" money allowances, the Committee decided that where old work (dirt money) allowance is paid to skilled men, there shall be paid 3d. per day to helpers and labourers not already receiving allowance. The allowance of 3d. per day shall also be paid to general labourers and stagers when working on board old ships.

ENGINEERS AND ALLIED TRADES, SOUTHAMPTON (ISSUED 26TH MAY).—This finding is in respect of an application for an advance of wages of 5s. per week on time rates and 10 per cent. on piece rates made on behalf of men in the engineering and allied trades of Southampton. The grades of men concerned received in March, 1915, an advance of wages of 4s. per week on time rates and 10 per cent. on piece rates, following a similar advance given in the other shipbuilding districts of the country; in addition, on the outbreak of war, increased overtime allowances were granted, viz., double time for all work done after 5 p.m. The Committee decided that the claim had not been established.

Engineering Trades, Barrow (Issued 27th May).—Application for an advance of wages having been made to the Barrow Engineering Employers' Association by the Joint Wages Board comprising various engineering trade unions, and the matter being referred to the Committee on Production, they decided that the wages of the men concerned should be advanced 1s. per week on time rates and 2½ per cent. on piece rates.

ENGINEERING TRADES, LEEDS (ISSUED 27TH MAY).—In respect of an application for an advance of wages made to the Leeds and District Engineering Employers' Association by the Leeds and District Engineering and Allied Trades Joint Committee, it was decided that the wages of the men concerned should be advanced 1s. per week on time rates and 2½ per cent. on piece rates.

Engineering Trades, Halifax (Issued 27th May).—Application for an advance of wages having been made to the Halifax District Engineering Employers' Association by the Halifax Engineering Trades Joint Committee, and the matter being referred to the Committee on Production, they decided that the wages should be advanced 1s. per week on time rates and 2½ per cent. on piece rates.

ENGINEERING TRADES, BRADFORD (ISSUED 27TH MAY).—The Committee awarded an advance of wages of 1s. per week on time rates and 2½ per cent. on piece rates in respect of an

application for an advance of wages made to the Bradford District Engineering Employers' Association by the Bradford and District Engineering and Allied Trades Joint Committee.

FOUNDRY LABOURERS, COMBE BARBOUR BRANCH OF MESSRS. FAIRBAIRN LAWSON COMBE BARBOUR, LTD., BELFAST (ISSUED 30TH MAY).—In February, 1916, the National Amalgamated Union of Labour made application for an advance of wages of 6s. 6d. per week, and for revised overtime rates of payment on behalf of the labourers, furnacemen, cranemen, &c., employed in the firm's Foundry Department. On the matter being referred to the Committee they decided that, in settlement of these claims, the wages of the men concerned should be advanced by 2s. per week.

PATTERNMAKERS, ST. Helens (ISSUED 30TH MAY).—Application for an advance of wages having been made to the St. Helens Engineering Employers' Association by the St. Helens branch of the United Patternmakers' Association, and the matter being referred to the Committee, they decided that the wages should be advanced 1s. per week.

Messes. Aberthaw and Bristol Channel Portland Cement Co., Ltd. (Issued 30th Max).—Questions of difference as to an advance of wages and the payment of the war bonus to men who worked during the week of Christmas, 1915, having arisen between the above firm and the National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, &c., the Committee decided (1) that the existing war bonus of 2s. per week should be converted into a war bonus of 4s. per week, payable at the rate of 8d. per day for each full day worked, and (2) that those men who worked each day during the week of Christmas, 1915, upon which their work was available to them, should be paid for those days a proportionate amount of the bonus.

IRONFOUNDERS, STALYBRIDGE, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, GLOSSOP (ISSUED 30TH MAY).—This finding related to an application for an advance of wages made by the Friendly Society of Ironfounders to a number of firms in the Stalybridge district. The Committee decided that the wages should be advanced by the proposed to the part work.

SMITHS' STRIKERS, DUNDEE (ISSUED 31ST MAY).—Application for an advance of wages to smiths' strikers having been made to the Dundee Association of Engineers and Ironfounders by the United Kingdom Society of Smiths and Strikers, and the matter being referred to the Committee, they awarded an advance of 2s. per week.

ENGINEERS, DUNDEE (ISSUED 31ST MAY).—This finding related to an application for an advance of wages and for the establishment of a minimum rate of 9½d. per hour to engineers made to the Dundee Association of Engineers and Ironfounders by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. The Committee decided that the men's wages should be advanced 1s. per week.

# STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS UNDER THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACTS, 1915 AND 1916

No. 279

ORDER, DATED MAY 1, 1916, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 7 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 54), AS AMENDED BY SECTION 5 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1916 (5 & 6 GEO. 5, c. 99).

The Minister of Munitions, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Section 7, sub-section 1, of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, as amended by Section 5 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, hereby makes the following Order:—

The provisions of Section 7 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, as amended by Section 5 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916 (which relate to the prohibition of the employment of persons who have left work in Munitions Factories), shall apply to the following classes of establishments in addition to the class of establishments specified in the Order made by the Minister in pursuance of Section 7 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, on July 14th, 1915:—

(1) Any establishment supplying electrical light or power in cases where the Minister of Munitions certifies that such supply is of importance for the purpose of carrying on munitions work;

(2) Any establishment which has been or may hereafter be declared to be a controlled establishment by an Order of the Minister made either in pursuance of Section 4 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, or of Section 1 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916.

Dated this 1st day of May, 1916.

H. Llewellyn Smith,
General Secretary.
No. 314.

ORDER, DATED MAY 12, 1916, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 9, SUB-SECTION 1, OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1916 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 99).

Whereas it is provided by Section 9, sub-section 1 Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, that the e"munitions work" for the purposes of that Act a Munitions of War Act, 1915, means (inter alia) the manufacture or repair of the materials of any class specified in an Order made for the purpose by the Minister of Munitions required for or for use in any manufacture or repair of such articles and things as are more fully set out in paragraph (a) of the said sub-section:

Now, therefore, in virtue of the power vested in him by the above-mentioned section and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Minister of Munitions hereby orders that the manufacture or repair of the material specified in the Schedule appended hereto in so far as it is required for or for use in any manufacture or repair of such articles and things as are more fully set out in paragraph (a) of the said sub-section shall be munitions work.

Schedule.

CARD CLOTHING.

This Order shall come into operation on the 12th day of May, 1916, and shall be supplementary to the Order made by me upon February 14th, 1916.

Dated 12th May, 1916.

H. Llewellyn Smith,

itehall Gardens S W General Secretary.

6, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

# TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1909. LACE FINISHING TRADE.

FILLING OF ANNUAL VACANCIES ON THE TRADE BOARD.

In accordance with the Regulations with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Lace Finishing Trade Board, three representatives of employers and three representatives of workers retired on 14th May. After considering names supplied by employers and workers respectively, the Board of Trade selected the following persons to be members of the Trade Board for the period commencing 14th May, 1916:—

Representatives of Employers: -\*Mr. F. W. Christall, \*Mr. R. Lowe, \*Mr. H. Wood.

Representatives of Workers: -\*Miss S. Cresswell, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Scott.

# TIN BOX AND CANISTER TRADE. GREAT BRITAIN. OBLIGATORY ORDER.

In pursuance of their powers under the above Act, the Board of Trade have made an order, dated 30th May, 1916, making obligatory, in cases in which they are applicable, the minimum rates of wages for male and female workers, fixed by the Tin Box Trade Board (Great Britain), which came into limited operation on 29th November, 1915.†

Any agreement for the payment of wages at less than the

Any agreement for the payment of wages at less than the above-mentioned minimum rates, clear of all deductions (except those made in accordance with the National Insurance Acts), will henceforth be void. The penalty for paying wages after 30th May, 1916, at rates less than those which have now been made obligatory by the Board of Trade is a fine not exceeding £20 for each offence. In certain circumstances, however, the Trade Board may, in the case of timeworkers who are affected by infirmity or physical injury, grant permits exempting their employment from the operation of the minimum time-rates.

# PAPER BOX TRADE. GREAT BRITAIN. OBLIGATORY ORDER.

In pursuance of their powers under the above Act, the Board of Trade have made an order, dated 7th June, 1916, making obligatory, in cases in which they are applicable, the minimum rates of wages for female workers, as varied by the Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain), which came into limited operation on 6th December, 1915.‡

Any agreement for the payment of wages at less than the above-mentioned minimum rates, clear of all deductions (except those made in accordance with the National Insurance Acts), will henceforth be void. The penalty for paying wages after 7th June, 1916, at rates less than those which have now been made obligatory by the Board of Trade is a fine not exceeding £20 for each offence. In certain circumstances, however, the Trade Board may, in the case of time-workers who are affected by infirmity or physical injury, grant permits exempting their employment from the operation of the minimum time-rates.

# SHIRTMAKING TRADE. IRELAND.

OBLIGATORY ORDER.

In pursuance of their powers under the above Act, the Board of Trade have made an order, dated 7th June, 1916, making obligatory, in cases in which they are applicable, the

\* Retiring member reappointed.

† See Labour Gazette for October, 1915, page 387. ‡ See Labour Gazette for November, 1915, page 427. minimum time-rates of wages for female workers and the general minimum piece-rates of wages for home workers, fixed by the Shirtmaking Trade Board (Ireland), which came into limited operation on 6th December, 1915.\*

Any agreement for the payment of wages at less than the above-mentioned minimum rates, clear of all deductions (except those made in accordance with the National Insurance Acts), will henceforth be void. The penalty for paying wages after 7th June, 1916, at rates less than those which have now been made obligatory by the Board of Trade is a fine not exceeding £20 for each offence. In certain circumstances, however, the Trade Board may, in the case of time-workers who are affected by infirmity or physical injury, grant permits exempting their employment from the operation of the minimum time-rates.

# NATIONAL INSURANCE ACTS, 1911 to 1915.

# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

DECISIONS BY THE UMPIRE.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby give notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable:—

A. The Umpire has decided that contributions are payable in respect of:—

1547. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of aeroplane bombs other than those made of sheet metal. (Application 360.)

B. The Umpire has decided that contributions are not payable in respect of:—

1545. Workmen employed by a firm of hosiery manufacturers and described as needle casters. (Application 359)

1546. Workmen described as steel bottle makers, and engaged in shaping steel tubes into bottles or cylinders for containing gases. (Application 355.)

1548. Mine smiths employed by a tin-mining company, when engaged wholly or mainly in sharpening rock drills and miners' tools, repairing pit cages, skips, water and ore buckets.

Note.—Where no reference is given to an application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

# APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS.

MAY, 1916

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination.
Lydbrook (Gloucester) Billingborough (Lincoln) East Grinstead (Sussex) Acle (Norfolk)  Honiton (Devon) Leadhills and Wanlockhead (Dumfries and Lanark)	J. B. Barclay, Lydbrook House, Lvdbrook. E. H. Cragg, Station Road, Bill- ingborough, Folkingham. W. H. Hillyer, Heathcote, East Grinstead. N. S. Carruthers, Oakley House, Acle.  R. Hedden, Plympton House, Honiton. T. D. Newbigging, Maplebank, Leadhills.	Surgery, Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. Surgery, weekdays, 9-10 a.m. Thursday, 9-10 a.m.  (1) Residence, weekdays, 9-10 a.m. (2) Surgery at Reedham weekdays, 2-3 p.m. Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. Tuesday, 2.30-3.30 p.m.

# PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING MAY.

[All the United Kingdom Official Publications, including Consular Reports, may be purchased either directly or through any Bookseller from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lune, London, E.C., and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Brunch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Colonial and Foreign Agencies of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.]

# UNITED KINGDOM.

Agricultural Statistics, 1915. Part I. Acreage and Live Stock Returns of England and Wales. With summaries for the United Kingdom. Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. [Cd. 8240: price 4d.]

Spontaneous Combustion in Coal Mines. First Report of Departmental Committee. Minutes of Evidence, first to tenth

Note.—Except where otherwise stated, the place of examination is at the residence of the Certifying Surgeon.

\* See Labour Gazzara for Section by 1015

\* See Labour Gazette for September, 1915, page 849.
† Of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less than five are employed.

days, 1913. price 2s. 6d.] Home Office. [Stationery Office publication:

price 2s. 6d.]

Report of Committee to conduct experiments to test the value of Dry Powder Fire Extinguishers, as compared with Water and other "First Aid" Appliances for extinguishing or effectively controlling Fires such as are likely to be caused by Bombs. Home Office. [Cd. 8250: price 1d.]

Regulations made by the Military Service (Civil Liabilities) Committee. [Cd. 8249: price 1½d.]

Second Report of the Committee appointed to examine the issues arising out of the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Post Office Servants, 1912-1913. [Cd. 8244: price 1d.]

[Cd. 8244: price 1d.]

Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, 1915.
Part A. General Report. [H.C. 30: price 1s. 5d.]
National Health Insurance. Interim Report of the Departmental Committee on Approved Society Finance and Administration. [Cd. 8251: price 4d.]
Emigration Statistics of Ireland, 1915. [Cd. 8230: price

# BRITISH DOMINIONS.

CANADA.-The Labour Gazette, April, 1916. Industrial and CANADA.—The Labour Gazette, April, 1910. Industrial and labour conditions during March, proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, Canadian legislation concerning industrial disputes, prices, accidents, immigration, &c. Census and Statistics Monthly, March, 1916. World's statistics of farm live stock, prices of agricultural produce, 1916, &c. [Ottawa: J. de L. Taché, King's Printer.]

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.—Monthly Summary of Australian Statistics, January and February, 1916. Prices and cost of living trade unions, disputes, changes in rates of

and cost of living, trade unions, disputes, changes in rates of wages, unemployment, &c. [Melbourne: McCarron, Bird &

Co., Printers.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Industrial Gazette, February, 1916. Dislocations in industries, 1915, industrial arbitration proceedings, labour exchanges, employment and unemployment, &c. The Industrial Arbitration Reports, 1915. Vol. XIV., part 5. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer.]

VICTORIA.—Wages Board Determinations, 1916, showing in that the dates of those cancelled thereby. Tentmakers,

VICTORIA.—Wages Board Determinations, 1916, showing in brackets the dates of those cancelled thereby. Tentmakers, 13th March (24th September, 1915). Clothing, 29th February (16th October, 1914). Cycle Trade, 16th March (23rd August, 1915). Pottery, 16th March (13th October, 1915). Cigar Trade, 23rd February (10th March, 1914). Fellmongers, 1st March (6th July, 1914). Coal and Coke, 24th March (13th December, 1915). Jam Trade, 10th March (19th November, 1915). Rubber Trade, 21st March (13th May, 1913).

QUEENSLAND.—The Industrial Gazette, April, 1916. Industrial arbitration awards, transactions of labour exchanges, prices fixed by the Control of Trade Act, &c. [Brisbane: A. J. Cumming, Government Printer.]

—Industrial Peace Act Awards, 1916, showing in brackets the dates of those cancelled thereby. Coal Working and Lightering Industry, Brisbane, submission, 2nd-10th February. Shop Assistants, South-Eastern Division, 21st February (17th October, 1913). Carpentry and Joinery Trade, Central Division, 4th February (10th September, 1912). Brisbane Tinsmiths and Sheet Metal Workers, 3rd March (6th August, 1914). Brisbane Wool, Hide, Skin and Produce Stores Labourers, 10th March (27th August, 1915). Electrical Engineering, 27th March (19th May, 1914). Brisbane Salesmen in Wholesale Warehouses, 8th March. Shipping Clerks, South-Eastern Division, 21st March (23rd March, 1914). mongers, South-Eastern Division, 21st March (23rd March,

NEW ZEALAND.—Journal of the Department of Labour, March, 1916. Condition of trade and employment in February, prices, accidents, co-operative works, &c. Awards, Agreements, and Decisions under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Vol. XVI. Part 8. [Wellington: John

Mackay, Government Printer.]

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

International.—Bulletin of the International Labour Office (English edition), 1915, Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8. [London: Pioneer Press, Woolwich.]

Bulletin de l'Office International du Travail (French edition), 1014, No. 5, [Period Press, P

tion), 1914, No. 5. [Paris: Berger-Levrault.]
International Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics, May,

International Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics, May, 1916. International Institute of Agriculture. [Rome, 1916.]

UNITED STATES.—Monthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, April, 1916. Strikes and lockouts in 1915, retail prices of food, employment, immigration, collective bargaining, &c. May, 1916. Retail prices of food in the United States, strikes and lock-outs, September, 1915, to March, 1916, &c. [Washington: Government Printing Office.]

Office.]
—Bulletins of the United States Department of Labour Statistics. No. 191, March, 1916. Collective bargaining in the anthracite coal industry. No. 188, March, 1916. Report of British Departmental Committee on Danger in the use of Lead in the Painting of Buildings. No. 187, March, 1916. Wages and Hours of Labour in the Men's Clothing Industry, 1911 to 1914. [Washington: Government Printing Office.]
—Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration. Year ended 30th June, 1915. [Washington: Government Printing Office.]
—Cotton Production and Distribution. Season of 1914-15.

—Cotton Production and Distribution. Season of 1914-15. Bulletin 131. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census. [Washington: Government Printing Office.]

-Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, 1915. Part I. [Washington: Government Print-

—Twenty-seventh Annual Report on the Statistics of Railways in the United States. Year ended 30th June, 1914. Division of Statistics. [Washington: Government Printing

—New York. The Bulletin, April, 1916. The labour market, mediation in strikes, &c. State Industrial Commission. [Albany: J. B. Lyon Co., Printers.]

—The Labour Market in March, 1916. The Industrial Com-

mission, State Department of Labour.

mission, State Department of Labour.

—Massachusetts. Minimum Wage Commission. Bulletin

No. 8. September, 1915. Wages of women in the paper box
factories in Massachusetts. No. 10, January, 1916. Wages of
women in hosiery and knit goods factories in Massachusetts.

No. 11, January, 1916. Report of the Minimum Wage Commission, 1915. [Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers.]

State Printers.]

—Nebraska. Report upon the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Law for year ending 30th November, 1915. State Department of Labour. [Nebraska: Claffin Printing Co.]

—Ohio. Bulletin of the Industrial Commission. Vol. III. No. 1. March, 1916. Industrial accidents in Ohio, January, 1914, to June, 1915. [Columbus: F. J. Heer Printing Co.]

—Pennsylvania. Monthly Bulletin of the Department of Labour and Industry, March, 1916. Occupations of women in Pennsylvania, accidents, inspection, conference on industrial diseases, &c. [Harrisburg: W. Stanley Ray, Printer.]

France.—Bulletin du Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, 1916, January-February. Employment in in-

ance Sociale, 1916, January-February. Employment in industrial and commercial establishments in January, labour disputes in January and February, employment in mines in December and January, economic indices for the fourth quarter of 1915, retail prices in principal towns. Ministry of Labour. [Paris: Berger-Levrault: price 2d.]

GERMANY.—Reichs-Arbeitsblatt, April, 1916. Employment in March, provision for relief of unemployed textile and clothing workers. Department of Labour Statistics, Imperial

in March, provision for reflet of themproyed textile and clothing workers. Department of Labour Statistics, Imperial Statistical Office. [Berlin: Carl Heymann: price Id.]

ITALY.—Bollettino dell'Ufficio del Lavoro (monthly series), January-February, 1916. Labour disputes in fourth quarter, retail prices at co-operative stores in November and December. Do. (fortnightly series), May 1st and May 16th. Labour disputes in April, retail food prices in March, Royal Decrees (2) making receiving in favour of employees of small business. disputes in April, retail food prices in March, Royal Decrees (a) making provision in favour of employees of small businesses who have been called to the colours, and (b) authorising the fixing of maximum prices. Department of Labour of Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 3d. each part.]

—Annali del Credito e della Previdenza. Provvedimenti in materia di economia e di finanza emanati i Italia in seguito alla guerra Europea. Parte seconda: dal 10 Agosto, 1915, al 31 Dicembre, 1915. Department of Credit and Thrift of Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. [Rome:

31 Dicembre, 1915. Department of Credit and Thrift of Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 2s. 5d.]

—Bollettino della Emigrazione, 15th March to 15th April,

1916. Department of Emigration. [Rome.]

HOLLAND.—Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, April, 1916. Employment, labour exchanges and labour disputes in March, wholesale and retail prices. Central Statistical Bureau. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinder 1918] fante: price 2d.]

Spain.—Boletin del Instituto de Reformas Sociales, April, 1916. Cost of living, disputes in first quarter of 1916. Labour Department. [Madrid: D. V. Suarez: price 2\frac{1}{2}d.]
—Meseu Social: Memoria del treballs fet durant l'any 1915. Social Institute. [Barcelona, 1916.]
—Memoria sobre'l funcionment de la Borsa del Treball de Barcelona durant l'any 1915. Social Institute. [Barcelona.]
Norman —(1) Fabriktællingen i Norge 1909 IV-Hette. NORWAY.—(1) Fabriktællingen i Norge, 1909. IV-Hefte, Produktionsstatistik. (2) Statistisk Aarbok for Kongeriket

Norge, 1915. (3) Norges Sparebanker, 1914. (4) Folkmang-dens Bevoegelse, 1901-10, 1912, 1913. (5) Norges Bergverks-drift, 1914. [H. Aschehoug & Co., Christiania.] —Prisbevægelsen paa livsfornödenheter i Kristiania (Special-undersökelser V.). Municipal Statistical Office, 1916.

[Christiania.] SWEDEN. - Sociala Meddelanden. March, co-operative societies in Sweden, 1912-1915, retail prices

March, co-operative societies in Sweden, 1912-1915, retail prices of food in first quarter of 1916. Department of Social Affairs. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner: price 2d.]

Denmark.—Statistiske Meddelelser. IV. Række. 48 Bind. Unemployment 1910-1914, special enumerations of the unemployed from August, 1914, to May, 1915, prices of cereals in 1915. Statistiske Efterretninger, 1st May, 1916. Unemployment in 1915. Statistical Department. [Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel-Nordisk Forlag.]

—Social Forsorg, May, 1916. Twenty-five years of old-age pensions. Workmen's Insurance Council and the Unemploy-

—Social Forsorg, May, 1916. Twenty-five years of old-age pensions. Workmen's Insurance Council and the Unemploy-

ment Inspector's Department. [Hellerup: V. L. Faber.]

JAPAN.—Mouvement de la Population de l'Empire du Japon,
1912. Bureau of General Statistics of the Imperial Cabinet.

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE. To be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Feiter Lane, E.C., and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or His Majesty's Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 28, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies, in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C. Printed by Cassell & Co., Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, E.C.—Price 1d.—June, 1916.